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FOREWORD

The 2003 edition of the *Digest of Education Statistics* is the 39th in a series of publications initiated in 1962. (The *Digest* has been issued annually except for combined editions for the years 1977–78, 1983–84, and 1985–86.) Its primary purpose is to provide a compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. The *Digest* includes a selection of data from many sources, both government and private, and draws especially on the results of surveys and activities carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). To qualify for inclusion in the *Digest*, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects in the field of education statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, and international education. Supplemental information on population trends, attitudes on education, education characteristics of the labor force, government finances, and economic trends provides background for evaluating education data. Although the *Digest* contains important information on federal education funding, more detailed information on federal activities is available from federal education program offices.

The *Digest* contains seven chapters: All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Postsecondary Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, Outcomes of Education, International Comparisons of Education, and Libraries and Educational Technology. Preceding these chapters is an introduction that provides a brief overview of current trends in American education, which supplements the tabular materials in chapters 1 through 7. The *Digest* concludes with an appendix that is divided into several sections. The Guide to

Sources provides a brief synopsis of the surveys used to generate the tabulations for the *Digest*. Also, a Definitions section is included to help readers understand terms.

In addition to updating many of the statistics that have appeared in previous years, this edition contains new material, including

- suspensions and expulsions of public elementary and secondary schools, by state, sex, and percent of enrollment (table 147);
- total fall enrollment in private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction (table 198);
- percent of degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates using various selection criteria for admission, by type and control of institution (table 311);
- total revenue of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and type of institution (tables 340 and 341);
- total revenue of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and type of institution (tables 342 and 343); and
- total expenditures of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose and type of institution (table 355).

Beginning in 2005, updates to some tables from the *Digest of Education Statistics* will appear on the NCES web site prior to printing. The *Digest* and other NCES reports can be accessed from <http://nces.ed.gov>.

Val Plisko
Associate Commissioner
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Many people have contributed in one way or another to the development of the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003*. Thomas D. Snyder was responsible for the overall development and preparation of this edition of the *Digest*, which was prepared under the general direction of Val Plisko.

Charlene M. Hoffman, who retired in December 2003, provided technical assistance in its preparation and was responsible for chapter 4, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and for tables on degrees conferred. William Sonnenberg provided statistical computing consultation on all phases of the report. Debra Gerald (retired December 2003) and William Hussar prepared projections of school enrollment and finance statistics. William Hussar conducted a technical review. Marilyn Seastrom, Chief Statistician of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), supervised the review of the publication. Lynn Okagaki of the Institute of Education Sciences reviewed the publication.

A number of individuals outside NCES also expended time and effort on the *Digest*. Ben Young, Christina Stearns, Charmaine Llagas, and Bela Shah, all formerly of the American Institutes for Research, provided research and statistical analysis. Anne Kleiner of Westat prepared the analysis of Internet use in public schools. Richa Arora, Anthony Forte, Patricia Haggerty, Emily Holt, Sanyu Kibuka,

Ramani Kotaru, Nana Kwakye, Linda Shafer, Rebecca Shwalb, Aparna Sundaram, Alexandra Tan and Alan Vanneman of the Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI) of the American Institutes for Research revised the document after each review. Jerry Fairbanks of ESSI managed the typesetting. Mariel Escudero, ESSI, prepared the figures and the cover. Chris Stahnke of Pinkerton Computer Consultants prepared the website.

This year's edition of the *Digest* has received extensive reviews by several other individuals within and outside the U.S. Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and expert advice. W. Vance Grant of the American Institutes for Research and Rosemary Clark, U.S. Census Bureau, reviewed the entire document. NCES staff who reviewed portions of the manuscript were Stephen Broughman, Janis Brown, Kathryn Chandler, Chris Chapman, Carol Chelemer, Bernie Greene, Wilma Greene, Kerry Gruber, Lee Hoffman, Barbara Holton, Frank Johnson, Andrew Kolstad, John Sietsema, and Jeff Williams. Sally Aquilino, Janet Boysen, Deven Carlson, Young Chun, Sandy Eyster, Erin Gammill, Martin Hahn, Lawrence Lanahan, Dan McGrath, David Miller, Stephen Provasnik, Jason Sellers, Robert Stillwell, Gerard Rainville, Aparna Sundaram, and Zeyu Xu of ESSI assisted with the technical review of the document.

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INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2003, about 70.7 million persons were enrolled in American schools and colleges (table 1). About 4.2 million were employed as elementary and secondary school teachers and as college faculty. Other professional, administrative, and support staff at educational institutions numbered 4.8 million. Thus, about 79.7 million people were involved, directly or indirectly, in providing or receiving formal education. All data for 2003 in this Introduction are projected. Some data for other years are projected or estimated as noted.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Enrollment

Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools rose 22 percent between 1985 and 2003 (table 2). The fastest public school growth occurred in the elementary grades (prekindergarten through grade 8), where enrollment rose 25 percent over this period, from 27.0 million to 33.8 million. Private school enrollment grew more slowly than public school enrollment from 1985 to 2003, rising 13 percent, from 5.6 million to 6.3 million. As a result, the proportion of students enrolled in private schools declined slightly, from 12.4 percent in 1985 to 11.5 percent in 2003. Since the enrollment rates of kindergarten and elementary school-age children have not changed much in recent years (table 7), increases in public and private elementary school enrollment have been driven primarily by increases in the number of children in this age group. Public secondary school enrollment declined 8 percent from 1985 to 1990, but then rose 25 percent from 1990 to 2003, for a net increase of 15 percent.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) forecasts record levels of total elementary and secondary enrollment through 2013, as the school-age population continues to rise. The projected fall 2003 public school enrollment marks a new record, and new records are expected every year through 2013, the last year for which NCES enrollment projections have been developed (table 3). Public elementary school enrollment (prekindergarten through grade 8) is projected to decline slowly between 2003 and 2005, and then increase, so that the fall 2013 projected enrollment is 5 percent higher than the 2003 projected enrollment. Public secondary

school enrollment (grades 9 through 12) is expected to increase 1 percent between 2003 and 2013.

Teachers

A projected 3.4 million elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2003 (table 4). This number has risen in recent years, up about 22 percent since 1990. The 2003 projected number of teachers includes 3.0 million public school teachers and 0.4 million private school teachers.

The number of public school teachers has risen faster than the number of students over the past 10 years, resulting in small declines in the pupil/teacher ratio (table 64). In the fall of 2002, there were a projected 16.1 public school pupils per teacher, compared with 17.4 public school pupils per teacher 10 years earlier.

The salaries of public school teachers, which lost purchasing power to inflation during the 1970s, rose faster than the inflation rate in the 1980s (table 77). Since 1990–91, salaries for teachers have generally maintained pace with inflation. The average salary for teachers in 2002–03 was \$45,822, about 2 percent higher than in 1992–93, after adjustment for inflation.

Student Performance

Most of the student performance data in the *Digest* are drawn from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). NAEP conducts assessments using three basic designs: the main NAEP, state NAEP, and long-term trend NAEP. These three basic designs are described in the paragraphs that follow. The main NAEP assessments report current information for the nation and specific geographic regions of the country. They include students drawn from both public and nonpublic schools and report results for student achievement at grades 4, 8, and 12. The main NAEP assessments follow the frameworks developed by the National Assessment Governing Board and use the latest advances in assessment methodology. NAEP frameworks are designed to reflect changes in educational objectives and curriculum.

Since 1990, NAEP assessments have also been conducted at the state level. States that choose to participate receive assessment results that report on

the performance of students in that state. In its content, the state assessment is identical to the assessment conducted nationally. However, because the national NAEP samples prior to 2002 were not designed to support the reporting of accurate and representative state-level results, separate representative samples of students were selected for each participating jurisdiction/state and additional students needed to yield national estimates were selected from nonparticipating states.

NAEP also conducts long-term trend assessments, which are designed to give information on changes in the basic achievement of America's youth since the early 1970s. They are administered nationally and report student performance at ages 9, 13, and 17 in reading, mathematics, and science, and in grades 4, 8, and 11 in writing. Measuring trends of student achievement or change over time requires the precise replication of past procedures. Therefore, the long-term trend instrument does not evolve based on changes in curricula or in educational practices.

Reading

Overall achievement scores on the NAEP long-term trend reading assessment for the country's 9-, 13-, and 17-year-old students are mixed. Reading performance scores for 9- and 13-year-olds were higher in 1999 than they were in 1971 (table 110). However, there were no detectable differences between their 1999 and 1984 scores. There was no detectable difference in the reading performance of 17-year-olds in 1999 compared to 1971.

Black 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds exhibited higher reading performance in 1999 than in 1971. However, the performance of Black 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds was not significantly different in 1999 from that in 1984. The performance levels of White 9- and 13-year-olds also rose between 1971 and 1999. Separate data for Hispanics were not gathered in 1971, but changes between 1975 and 1999 indicate an increase in performance among 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds. There was no significant difference between the 1984 and 1999 reading performance of 9-, 13-, and 17-year-old Hispanics.

The 2003 NAEP reading assessment of states found that reading proficiency varied widely among fourth-graders in the 53 participating jurisdictions (50 states, Department of Defense overseas and domestic schools, and the District of Columbia) (table 114). The U.S. average score was 216. The scores for the participating jurisdictions ranged from 188 in the District of Columbia and 203 in New Mexico to 228 in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Mathematics

Results from NAEP assessments of mathematics proficiency indicate that the scores of 9-, 13-, and 17-year-old students were higher in 1999 than in 1973 (table 121). This pattern was similar for White, Black, and Hispanic students.

The 2003 NAEP assessment of states found that mathematics proficiency varied widely among public school eighth-graders in the 53 participating jurisdictions (50 states, Department of Defense overseas and domestic schools, and the District of Columbia) (table 125). Overall, 67 percent of these eighth-grade students performed at or above the *Basic* level in mathematics, and 27 percent performed at or above the *Proficient* level. Mississippi and the District of Columbia had significantly fewer than 50 percent of students performing at least at the *Basic* level in math.

Science

Long-term changes in science performance on the NAEP assessments have been mixed, though scores during the 1990s were stable for two out of the three age groups (table 127). Among 17-year-olds, science performance was lower in 1999 than in 1969, but higher than in 1990. No difference was detected between the science performance of 13-year-olds in 1999 compared to 1970 or 1990. The science performance of 9-year-olds increased between 1970 and 1999, but there was no significant difference between 1990 and 1999.

International Comparisons

The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study–Repeat (TIMSS–R), which was conducted in 1999 (4 years after the original TIMSS), focuses on the mathematics and science achievement of eighth-graders in 38 countries. In TIMSS–R, the average scores of the 38 participating countries in mathematics and science were 487 and 488, respectively (tables 403 and 409). In 1999, U.S. eighth-graders' average scores in TIMSS–R were higher in both mathematics and science than the averages of the 38 countries. In mathematics, the average U.S. score was higher than the score in 17 countries, no different from the score in 6 countries, and lower than the score in 14 countries (ranked data not shown). In science, the average U.S. score was higher than the score in 18 countries, no different from the score in 5 countries, and lower than the score in 14 countries in 1999 (ranked data not shown).

Postsecondary Education

College Enrollment

College enrollment hit a record level of 15.9 million in fall 2001. Another record of 16.4 million is anticipated for fall 2003 (table 3). Enrollment is expected to increase by an additional 11 percent between 2003 and 2013. Despite decreases in the traditional college-age population during the late 1980s and early 1990s, total enrollment increased during the late 1980s and early 1990s (tables 15, 174, and 176). Between 1991 and 2001, the number of full-time students increased by 16 percent compared to a 4 percent increase in part-time students (table 174).

Faculty and Staff

In the fall of 2001, there were 1.1 million faculty members in degree-granting institutions (table 227), including 0.6 million full-time and 0.5 part-time faculty. In 1998, full-time instructional faculty and staff generally taught more hours and more students than part-time instructors (tables 232 and 233). About 21 percent of full-time faculty taught 15 or more hours per week, compared with 9 percent of part-time faculty. About 13 percent of full-time faculty taught 150 or more students, compared with 4 percent of part-time faculty.

Graduates, Degrees, and Attainment

The estimated number of high school graduates in 2002–03 totaled 3.0 million (tables 102 and 103), including 2.7 million public school graduates and 0.3 million private school graduates. The number of high school graduates is lower than its peak in 1976–77, when 3.2 million students earned diplomas. In contrast, the number of General Educational Development (GED) credentials issued rose from 332,000 in 1977 to 648,000 in 2001 (table 105). The dropout rate also declined over this period, from 14 percent of all 16- to 24-year-olds in 1977 to 11 percent in 2001 (table 107). The number of postsecondary degrees conferred during the 2002-03 school year by degree level has been projected: 662,000 associate's degrees; 1,311,000 bachelor's degrees; 492,000 master's degrees; 80,400 first-professional degrees; and 43,300 doctor's degrees (table 249).

The U.S. Census Bureau collects annual statistics on the educational attainment of the population. Between 1990 and 2002, the proportion of the adult population 25 years of age and over who had completed high school rose from 78 percent to 84 percent, and the proportion of adults with a bachelor's degree increased from 21 percent to 27 percent (table 8). Over the same period, the proportion of

young adults (25- to 29-year-olds) completing bachelor's degrees rose from 23 percent to 29 percent.

Education Expenditures

Expenditures for public and private education, from kindergarten through graduate school (excluding postsecondary schools not awarding associate's or higher degrees), are estimated at \$780 billion for 2001–02 (table 29). Expenditures of elementary and secondary schools are expected to total \$463 billion, while those of colleges and universities are expected to total \$317 billion. Total expenditures for education are expected to amount to 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product in 2001–02, about 0.5 percentage points higher than in 1991–92 (table 29).

NOTE: Readers should be aware of the limitations of statistics. These limitations vary with the exact nature of a particular survey. For example, estimates based on a sample of institutions will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey procedures. Standard errors are available for sample survey data appearing in this report. In many cases, standard errors for all items appear in the printed table. In other cases, only standard errors for key items appear in the printed table. For some tables, standard errors are available from NCES upon request. Although some of the surveys conducted by NCES are census-type surveys, all surveys are subject to design, reporting, and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. Differences in sampling, data collection procedures, coverage of target population, timing, phrasing of questions, scope of nonresponse, interviewer training, and data processing, and coding, and so forth mean that the results from the different sources may not be strictly comparable. More information on survey methodologies can be found in the Guide to Sources in the appendix. Unless noted otherwise, all financial data in this report are in current dollars, not adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Price indexes for inflation adjustments can be found in table 35.

Common data elements are collected in different ways in different surveys. Since the Digest relies on a number of data sources, there are discrepancies in definitions and data across tables in the volume. For example, several different surveys collect data on public school enrollment, and while similar, are not exactly the same figures. The definitions of racial/ethnic groups also differ across surveys, particularly with respect to whether Hispanic origin is considered an ethnic group, regardless of race, or counted separately as a racial/eth-

nic group. Individual tables note the definitions used in the given studies.

All statements cited in the text about differences between two or more groups or changes over time were tested for statistical significance and are sta-

tistically significant at the .05 level. Two test procedures were used primarily, depending on the nature of the statement tested. The most commonly used test procedures were: t-tests and linear trend tests.

Guide to Tabular Presentation

This section is intended to assist the reader in following the basic structure of the *Digest* tables and to provide a legend for some of the common symbols and indexes used throughout the book. Unless otherwise noted, all data are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Unit indicator Informs the reader of the measurement unit in the table—"In thousands," "In millions of dollars," etc. Noted below the title unless several units are used, in which case the unit indicators are generally given in the spanner or individual column heads.

Spanner Describes a group of two or more columns.

Column head Describes specific column.

Stub Describes a row or a group of rows. Each stub row is followed by a number of dots (leaders).

Field The area of the table which contains the data elements.

Table Components

Title Describes the table content concisely.

Example of Table Structure

Table Number and Title { **Table 0. Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: Selected years, fall 1979 to fall 1985**

Unit Indicator → [In thousands]

Type and control of institution	Year					Percent change, 1979 to 1985
	1979	1981	1983	1985		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
All institutions	11,570	12,372	12,465	12,247	5.85	
Universities	2,840	2,901	2,889	2,871	1.10	
Other 4-year institutions	4,514	4,754	4,852	4,845	7.35	
2-year institutions	4,217	4,716	4,723	4,531	7.46	
Public institutions	9,037	9,647	9,683	9,479	4.90	
Universities	2,100	2,152	2,155	2,141	1.98	
Other 4-year institutions	2,880	3,014	3,069	3,068	6.52	
2-year institutions	4,057	4,481	4,459	4,270	5.25	
Private institutions	2,533	2,725	2,782	2,768	9.27	
Universities	740	749	734	730	-1.42	
Other 4-year institutions	1,633	1,740	1,784	1,777	8.80	
2-year institutions	160	236	264	261	163.49	

Footnote → 'Large percentage increase is due primarily to the addition of colleges accredited by the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools in 1980 and 1981.

Note → NOTE: Includes undergraduate, graduate, first-professional, and unclassified students.

Source → SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey. (This table was prepared July 1986.)

Special notes Symbols used to indicate why data do not appear in designated cell.

Footnote Describes a unique circumstance relating to a specific item within the table. Usually listed below the bottom rule of the table.

Note Furnishes general information that relates to the entire table.

Source The document or reference from which the data are drawn. This note may also include the organizational unit responsible for preparing the data.

Descriptive Terms

Average A number that is used to represent the “typical value” of a group of numbers. It is regarded as a measure of “location” or “central tendency” of a group of numbers.

Arithmetic mean is the most commonly used average. It is derived by summing the individual item values of a particular group and dividing that sum by the number of items. This value is often referred to simply as the “mean” or “average.”

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is the average of the middle two items.

Per capita, or per person, figure represents an average computed for every person in a specified group, or population. It is derived by dividing the total for an item (such as income or expenditures) by the number of persons in the specified population.

Index number A value that provides a means of measuring, summarizing, and communicating the nature of changes that occur from time to time or from place to place. An index is used to express changes in prices over periods of time, but may also be used to express differences between related subjects at a single point in time.

The *Digest* most often uses the Consumer Price Index to compare purchasing power over time.

To compute a price index, a base year or period is selected. The base year price is then designated as the base or reference price to which the prices for other years or periods are related.

A method of expressing the price relationship is:

$$\text{Index number} = \frac{\text{Price of a set of one or more items for related year}}{\text{Price of the same set of items for base year}} \times 100$$

When 100 is subtracted from the index number, the result equals the percent change in price from the base year.

Current and constant dollars are used in a number of tables to express finance data. Unless otherwise noted, all figures are in current dollars, not adjusted for inflation. Constant dollars provide a measure of the impact of inflation on the current dollars.

Current dollar figures reflect actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified year(s).

Constant dollar figures attempt to remove the effects of price changes (inflation) from statistical series reported in dollar terms.

The constant dollar value for an item is derived by dividing the base year price index (for example, the Consumer Price Index for 1999) by the price index for the year of data to be adjusted and multiplying by the item to be adjusted. The result is an adjusted dollar value as it would presumably exist if prices were the same as the base year—in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. Any changes in the constant dollar amounts would reflect only changes in the real values.

NOTE: Tables may not include data for all years implied in table titles. When this is the case, the title will include the term “Selected years.”

CHAPTER 1

All Levels of Education

This chapter provides a broad overview of education in the United States. It brings together material from preprimary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education, and from the general population to present a composite picture of the American educational system. Tables illustrate the total number of persons enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total expenditures for education at all levels. This chapter also includes statistics on education-related topics such as educational attainment, family characteristics, population, and opinions about schools. Economic indicators and price indexes have been added to facilitate analyses.

Figure 1 shows the structure of education in the United States. It presents the three levels of formal education (elementary, secondary, and postsecondary) and gives the approximate age range of persons at the elementary and secondary levels. Students ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, which may be preceded by 1 to 3 years in nursery school and kindergarten. The elementary school program is followed by a 4- to 6-year program in secondary school. Students normally complete the entire program through grade 12 by age 18.

High school graduates who decide to continue their education may enter a technical or vocational institution, a 2-year community or junior college, or a 4-year college or university. A 2-year college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college curriculum and a selection of terminal vocational programs. Academic courses completed at a 2-year college are usually transferable for credit at a 4-year college or university. A technical or vocational institution offers postsecondary technical training leading to a specific career.

An associate's degree requires at least 2 years of college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally requires 4 years of college-level coursework. At least 1 year of coursework beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires a minimum of 3 or 4 years beyond the bachelor's.

Professional schools differ widely in admission requirements and in program length. Medical students, for example, generally complete a 4-year program of premedical studies at a college or university before

they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Law programs normally require 3 years of coursework beyond the bachelor's degree level.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the statistical activities of NCES. In addition, substantial contributions have been drawn from the work of other groups, both governmental and non-governmental, as shown in the source notes of the appropriate tables. Information on survey methodologies is contained in the Guide to Sources in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Enrollment and Teachers

Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools grew rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s and reached a peak in 1971 (table 3 and figure 2). This enrollment rise was caused by what is known as the "baby boom," a dramatic increase in births following World War II. From 1971 to 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting the decline in the school-age population over that period. After these years of decline, enrollment in elementary and secondary schools started increasing in fall 1985, and began hitting new record enrollment levels in the mid-1990s.

Public school enrollment in prekindergarten through grade eight rose from 29.9 million in fall 1990 to 34.0 million in 2001, with a projected enrollment of 33.8 million in fall 2003 (table 3). Enrollment in the upper grades rose from 11.3 million in 1990 to 13.7 million in 2001, with a projected enrollment of 14.2 million in 2003. The growing numbers of young pupils who have been filling the elementary schools will cause some increases at the secondary school level through 2007. Between fall 2003 and fall 2005, public elementary enrollment is expected to decrease slightly, and then increase again between 2005 and 2013. Public secondary enrollment is projected to rise through 2007, and then decline. Overall, school enrollment is projected to set new records every year until 2013, the last year for which NCES has projected school enrollment.

The proportion of students in private elementary and secondary schools has changed little over the past 10 years, remaining between 11 and 12 percent (table 3). The percentage of college students who at-

tended private colleges and universities ranged between 21 and 24 percent between 1993 and 2003. In 2003, a projected 6.3 million students were enrolled in private schools at the elementary and secondary levels and 3.8 million students were in degree-granting institutions.

College enrollment peaked at 14.5 million in fall 1992 and decreased to 14.3 million in fall 1995, but has increased since then (table 3). Total college enrollment is expected to increase for the next 10 years, as increasing numbers of high school graduates pursue postsecondary education.

School attendance rates among 5- and 6-year-olds, and 14- to 17-year-olds remained relatively steady between 1992 and 2002; however, the rates for 7- to 13-year-olds dropped by about 1 percentage point (table 7). The proportion of 20- to 24-year-olds enrolled in school rose from 32 percent to 34 percent during the same time period. The increase in the overall enrollment rate for the 3- to 34-year-old population reflects, in part the changing age distribution of the population, and to some extent, changes in enrollment rates at specific ages.

Educational attainment has risen in the adult population. In 2002, 84 percent of the population 25 years old and over had completed high school and 27 per-

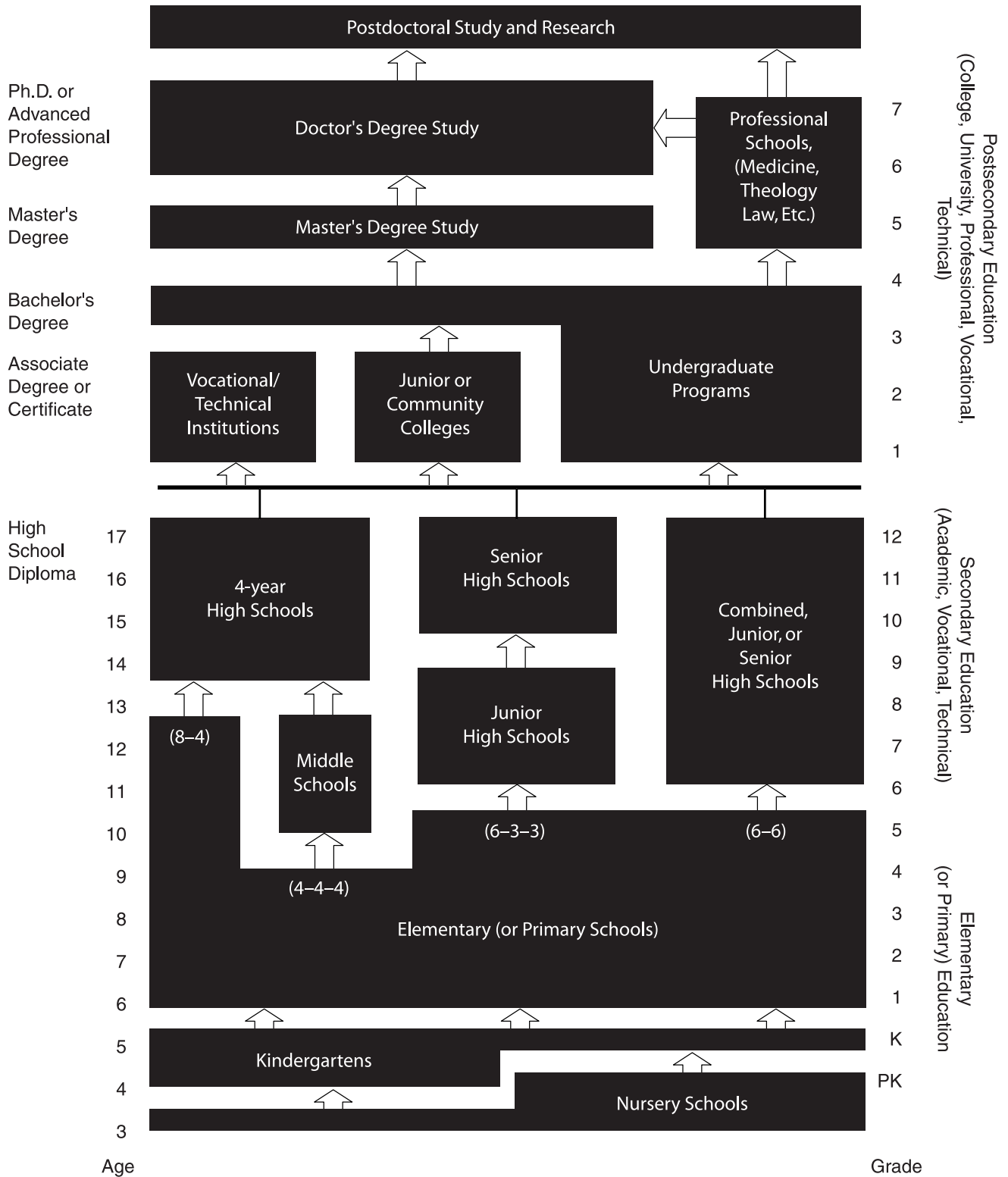
cent had completed 4 or more years of college (table 8 and figure 3). This is higher than in 1990, when 78 percent had completed high school and 21 percent had 4 years of college. In 2002, about 6 percent of persons 25 years old or over held a master's degree as their highest degree, 2 percent held a professional degree (e.g., medicine or law), and 1 percent held a doctor's degree (table 9 and figure 5).

An estimated 3.4 million elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2003 (table 4). This number has risen about 22 percent since 1990. The number of public school teachers in 2003 was about 3.0 million and the number in private schools was estimated at 0.4 million.

Expenditures

Education expenditures rose to an estimated high of \$780 billion in the 2001–02 school year (table 29). Elementary and secondary schools spent about 59 percent of this total, and colleges and universities accounted for the remaining 41 percent. Elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities spent an estimated 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product in 2001–02.

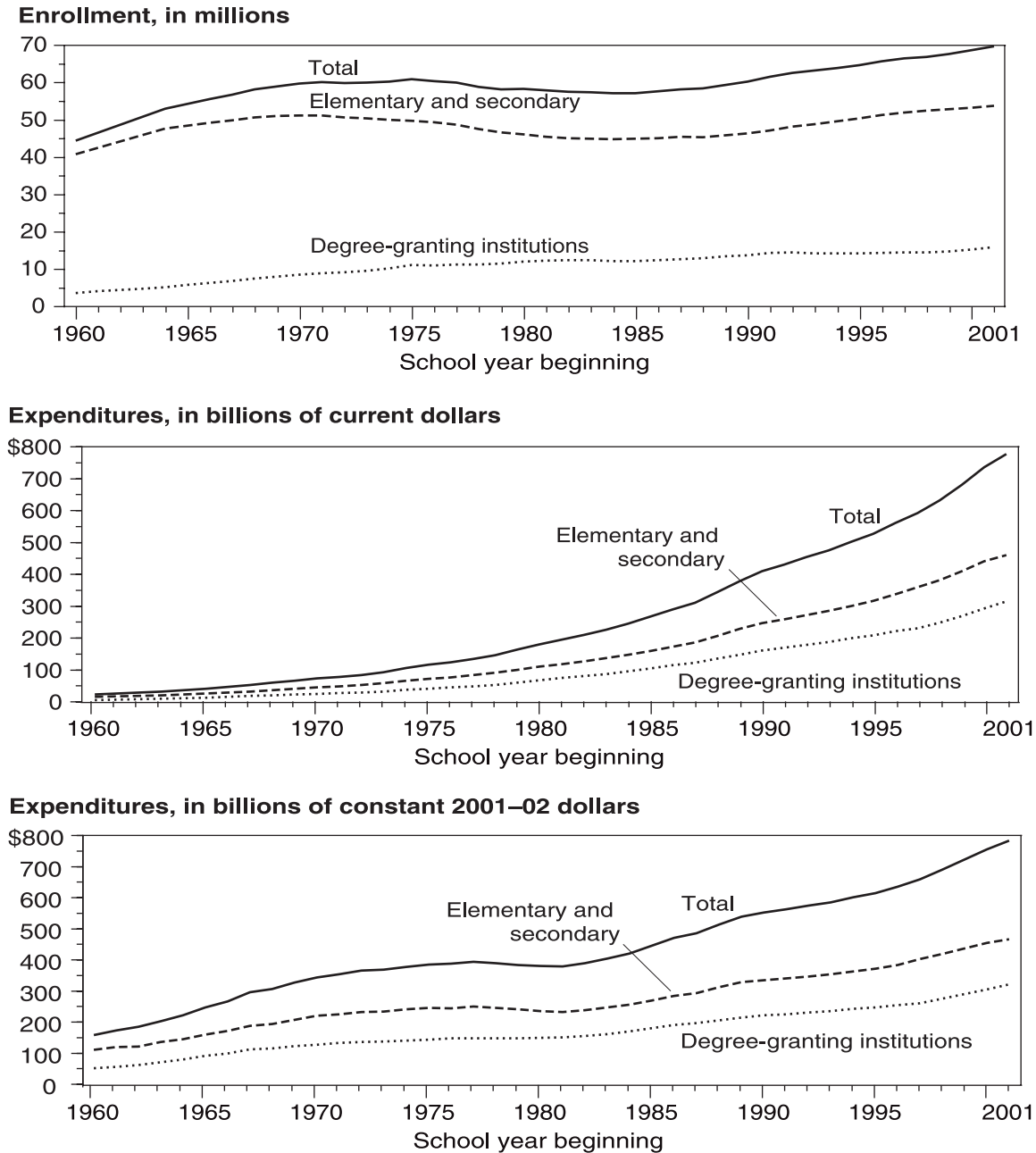
Figure 1. The structure of education in the United States



NOTE: Adult education programs, while not separately delineated above, may provide instruction at the elementary, secondary, or postsecondary education level. Chart reflects typical patterns of progression rather than all possible variations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Figure 2. Enrollment and total expenditures in current and constant dollars, by level of education: 1960–61 to 2001–02

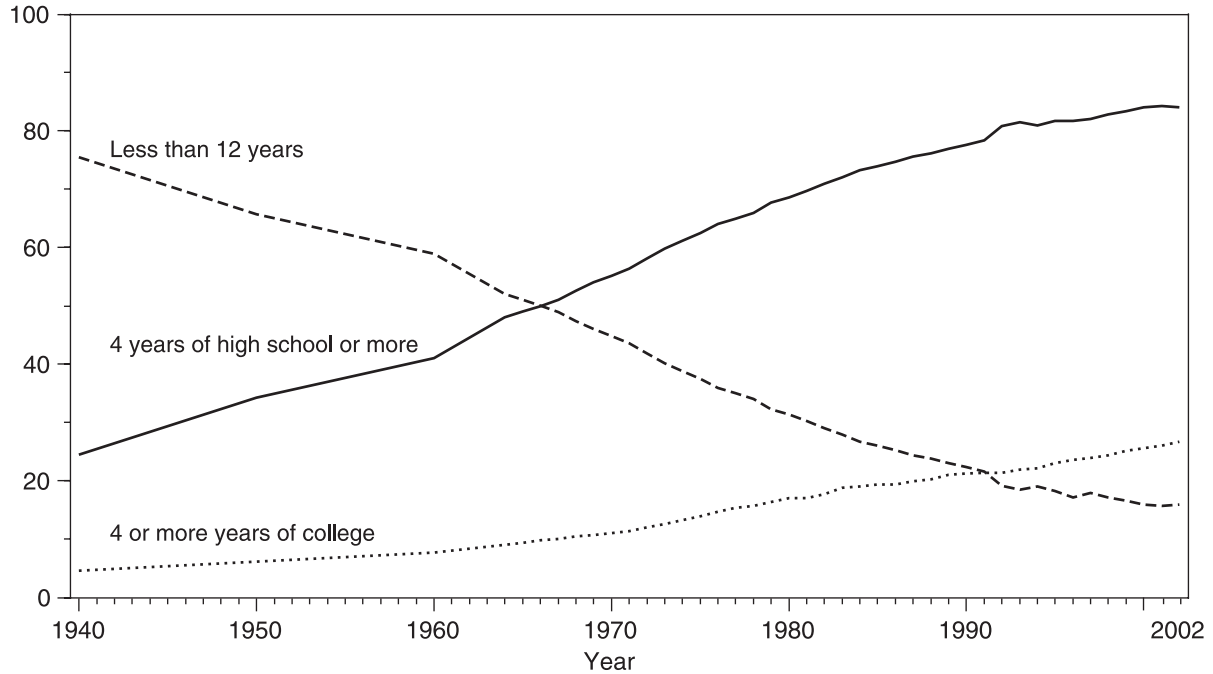


NOTE: Data for 2001–02 are estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, 1959–60 through 1969–70; *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems*, 1970 through 1980; *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education*, 1970–71 through 1987–88; *The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD)*, “*State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education*,” 1981–82 through 2001–02; “*National Public Education Financial Survey*,” 1988–89 through 2000–01; *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*, 1970–71 through 1980; “*Private School Universe Survey (PSS)*,” 1989–90 through 1999–2000; *Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education*, 1959–60 through 1985–86; *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*, 1959–60 through 1995–96; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “*Fall Enrollment*” surveys, 1986 through 1999, and Spring 2001 and 2002 surveys, and Fall 2001 and 2002 surveys; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2013*.

Figure 3. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over: 1940 to 2002

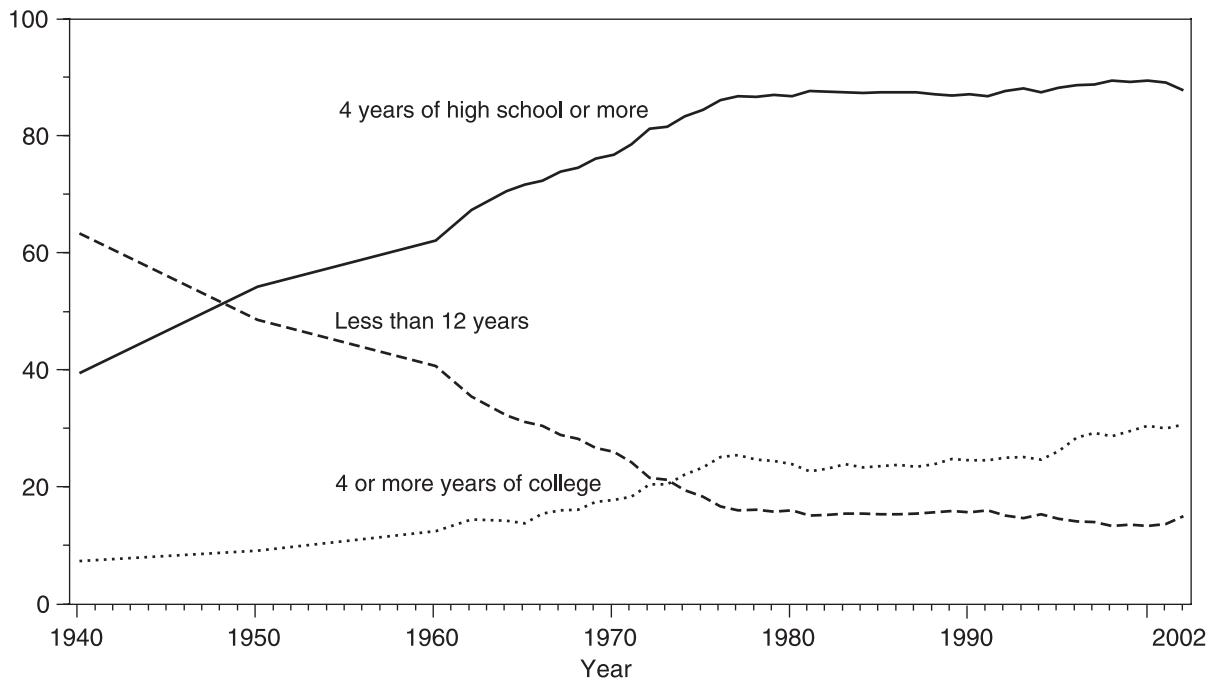
Percent of persons



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, Volume 1, part 1; and *Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and *Current Population Survey*, unpublished data.

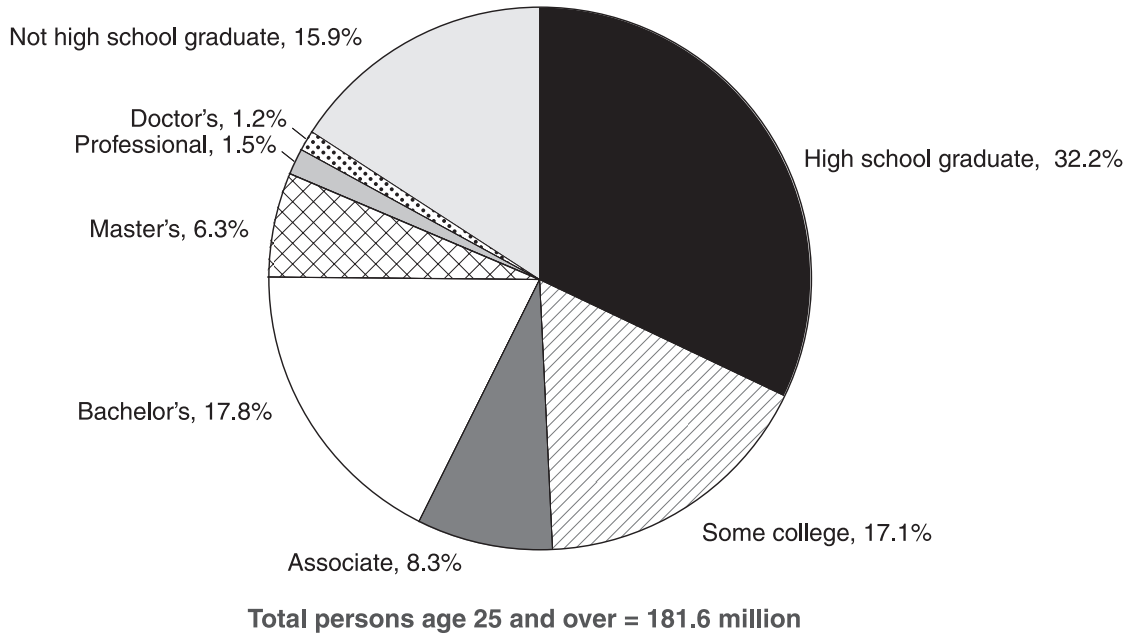
Figure 4. Years of school completed by persons 25 to 29 years of age: 1940 to 2002

Percent of persons



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, Volume 1, part 1; and *Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and *Current Population Survey*, unpublished data.

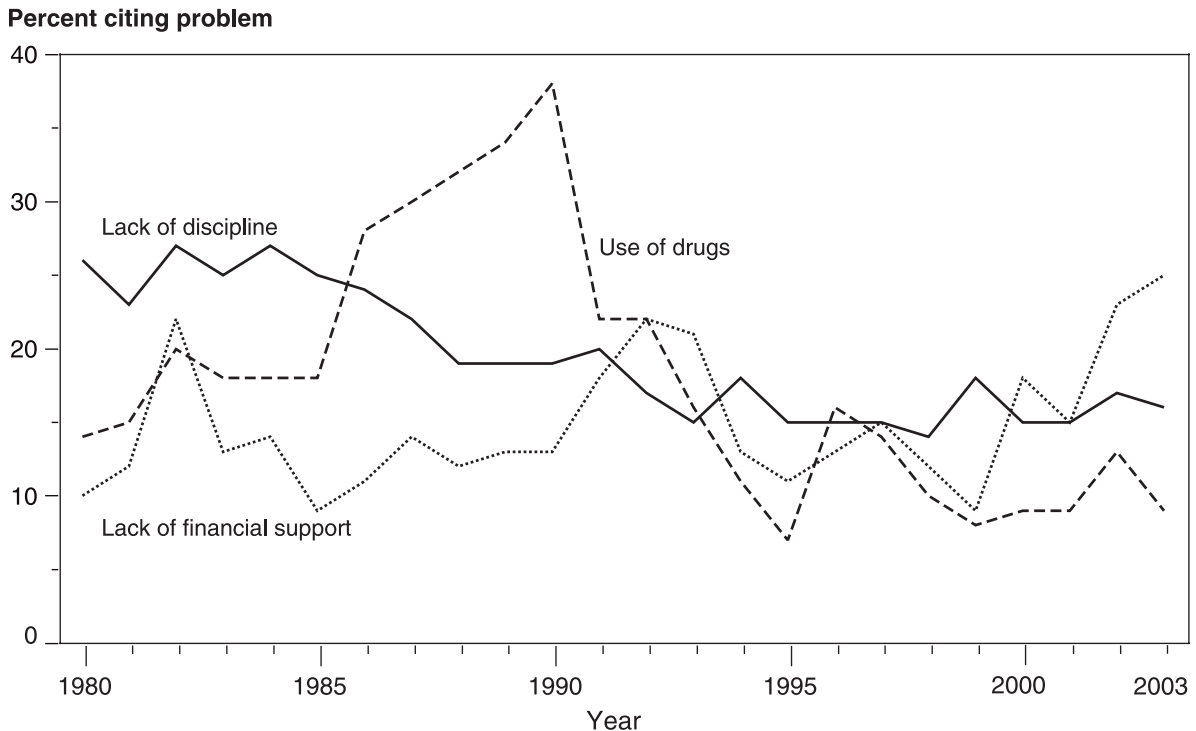
Figure 5. Highest level of education attained by persons 25 years of age and older: March 2002



NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2002, unpublished data.

Figure 6. Items most frequently cited by the public as a major problem facing the local public schools: 1980 to 2003



SOURCE: "The Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan*, 1980 to 2003.

Table 1. Projected number of participants in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Fall 2003

[In millions]

Participants	All levels (elementary, secondary, and degree- granting)	Elementary and secondary schools			Degree-granting institutions		
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	79.7	60.9	53.9	6.8	18.9	14.3	4.6
Enrollment	70.7	54.3	48.0	6.3	16.4	12.5	3.8
Teachers and faculty	4.2	3.4	3.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3
Other professional, administrative, and support staff	4.8	3.1	2.9	0.2	1.7	1.2	0.5

NOTE: Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and federal schools. Elementary and secondary includes most kindergarten and some nursery school enrollment. Excludes preprimary enrollment in schools that do not offer first grade or above. Degree-granting institutions include full-time and part-time students enrolled in degree-credit and nondegree-credit programs in universities, other 4-year colleges, and 2-year colleges that participated in Title IV fed-

eral financial aid programs. Data for teachers and other staff in public and private elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities are reported in terms of full-time equivalents. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2013*; and unpublished projections and estimates. (This table was prepared September 2003.)

Table 2. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, fall 1980 to fall 2005

[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1980	Fall 1985	Fall 1990	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001 ¹	Projected fall 2002	Projected fall 2003	Projected fall 2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All levels	58,305	57,226	60,269	63,888	64,764	65,743	66,470	66,982	67,667	68,678	69,818	70,260	70,657	71,294
Public	50,335	48,901	52,061	55,245	55,933	56,732	57,323	57,676	58,167	58,956	59,921	60,271	60,586	61,090
Private	7,971	8,325	8,208	8,643	8,831	9,011	9,147	9,306	9,500	9,722	9,897	9,990	10,070	10,204
Elementary and secondary education ²	46,208	44,979	46,451	49,609	50,502	51,375	51,968	52,475	52,876	53,366	53,890	54,158	54,296	54,615
Public	40,877	39,422	41,217	44,111	44,840	45,611	46,127	46,539	46,857	47,204	47,688	47,918	48,040	48,304
Private	5,331	5,557	5,234	5,498	5,662	5,764	5,841	5,937	6,018	6,162	6,202	6,241	6,256	6,311
Prekindergarten to grade 8	31,639	31,229	33,962	36,233	36,806	37,315	37,696	38,048	38,253	38,563	38,832	38,827	38,719	38,412
Public	27,647	27,034	29,878	31,898	32,341	32,764	33,073	33,346	33,488	33,688	33,952	33,942	33,843	33,534
Private	3,992	4,195	4,084	4,335	4,465	4,551	4,623	4,702	4,765	4,875	4,880	4,885	4,876	4,878
Grades 9 to 12	14,570	13,750	12,488	13,376	13,697	14,060	14,272	14,428	14,623	14,802	15,058	15,331	15,577	16,203
Public	13,231	12,388	11,338	12,213	12,500	12,847	13,054	13,193	13,369	13,515	13,736	13,976	14,198	14,770
Private	1,339	1,362	1,150	1,163	1,197	1,213	1,218	1,235	1,254	1,287	1,322	1,356	1,379	1,433
Degree-granting institutions ⁴	12,097	12,247	13,819	14,279	14,262	14,368	14,502	14,507	14,791	15,312	15,928	16,102	16,361	16,679
Public	9,457	9,479	10,845	11,134	11,092	11,120	11,196	11,138	11,309	11,753	12,233	12,354	12,546	12,786
Undergraduate	8,442	8,477	9,710	9,945	9,904	9,935	10,007	9,950	10,110	10,539	10,986	11,058	11,229	11,447
First-professional	114	112	112	114	115	117	118	121	123	124	128	134	137	140
Graduate	901	890	1,023	1,075	1,074	1,069	1,070	1,067	1,077	1,089	1,119	1,162	1,181	1,199
Private	2,640	2,768	2,974	3,145	3,169	3,247	3,306	3,369	3,482	3,560	3,695	3,749	3,814	3,893
Undergraduate	2,033	2,120	2,250	2,317	2,328	2,392	2,443	2,487	2,571	2,616	2,730	2,771	2,820	2,882
First-professional	163	162	162	181	183	182	180	182	180	183	181	198	203	207
Graduate	443	486	563	647	659	674	683	701	730	761	784	779	792	804

¹ Private elementary and secondary education data are projected.

² Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes home-schooled children. Based on the National Household Education Survey, the home-schooled children numbered approximately 850,000 in the spring of 1999. Excludes preprimary pupils in schools that do not offer first grade or above.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Beginning in 1996–97, data are for degree-granting institutions. All other years are for institutions of higher education.

NOTE: Degree-granting enrollment projections are based on the middle alternative projections published by the National Center for Education Statistics. Data for degree-granting institutions for 1999 were imputed using alternative procedures. (See Guide to

Sources for details.) Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1980*; The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1985–86 through 2001–02; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1995–96 through 1999–2000; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2013*; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, 1980 and 1985; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1990 through 1999, and Spring 2001 and 2002. (This table was prepared September 2003.)

Table 4. Teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution: Selected years, fall 1970 to fall 2013

[In thousands]

Year	All levels			Elementary and secondary teachers ¹			Degree-granting institutions instructional staff ²		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970	2,766	2,373	393	2,292	2,059	233	474	314	160
1975	3,081	2,641	440	2,453	2,198	³ 255	628	443	185
1980	3,171	2,679	492	2,485	2,184	301	³ 686	³ 495	³ 191
1981	3,145	2,636	509	2,440	2,127	³ 313	705	509	196
1982	3,168	2,639	529	2,458	2,133	³ 325	³ 710	³ 506	³ 204
1983	3,200	2,651	549	2,476	2,139	337	724	512	212
1984	3,225	2,673	552	2,508	2,168	³ 340	³ 717	³ 505	³ 212
1985	3,264	2,709	555	2,549	2,206	343	³ 715	³ 503	³ 212
1986	3,314	2,754	560	2,592	2,244	³ 348	³ 722	³ 510	³ 212
1987	3,424	2,831	592	2,631	2,279	³ 352	4 793	4 553	4 240
1988	3,472	2,882	590	2,668	2,323	³ 345	^{3,4} 804	^{3,4} 559	^{3,4} 245
1989	3,558	2,934	624	2,734	2,357	³ 377	4 824	4 577	4 247
1990	3,570	2,972	599	2,753	2,398	³ 355	^{3,4} 817	^{3,4} 574	^{3,4} 244
1991	3,613	3,013	600	2,787	2,432	³ 355	4 826	4 581	4 245
1992	3,699	3,080	620	2,822	2,459	³ 363	^{3,4} 877	^{3,4} 621	^{3,4} 257
1993	3,785	3,154	631	2,870	2,504	³ 366	4 915	4 650	4 265
1994	3,849	3,205	644	2,926	2,552	³ 374	^{3,4} 923	^{3,4} 653	^{3,4} 270
1995	3,910	3,255	655	2,978	2,598	³ 380	4 932	4 657	4 275
1996	4,009	3,339	669	3,054	2,667	³ 387	^{3,4} 954	^{3,4} 672	^{3,4} 282
1997	4,124	3,441	683	3,134	2,746	388	4 990	4 695	4 295
1998	4,221	3,527	694	3,221	2,830	³ 391	^{3,4} 999	^{3,4} 697	^{3,4} 303
1999	4,334	3,624	710	3,306	2,911	395	4 1,028	4 713	4 315
2000	4,399	3,682	716	3,332	2,941	³ 390	^{3,4} 1,067	^{3,4} 741	^{3,4} 326
2001	4,501	3,769	733	3,388	2,998	390	4 1,113	4 771	4 342
2002 ³	—	—	—	3,369	2,983	385	—	—	—
2003 ⁵	—	—	—	3,364	2,980	384	—	—	—
2004 ⁵	—	—	—	3,367	2,983	384	—	—	—
2005 ⁵	—	—	—	3,369	2,983	386	—	—	—
2006 ⁵	—	—	—	3,390	3,001	389	—	—	—
2007 ⁵	—	—	—	3,407	3,016	391	—	—	—
2008 ⁵	—	—	—	3,446	3,051	395	—	—	—
2009 ⁵	—	—	—	3,474	3,076	398	—	—	—
2010 ⁵	—	—	—	3,492	3,091	401	—	—	—
2011 ⁵	—	—	—	3,513	3,110	403	—	—	—
2012 ⁵	—	—	—	3,540	3,133	407	—	—	—
2013 ⁵	—	—	—	3,572	3,162	411	—	—	—

—Not available.

¹Includes teachers in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Teachers are reported in terms of full-time equivalents.

²Beginning in 1996–97, data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions are 2-year and 4-year institutions that were eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Includes full-time and part-time faculty with the rank of instructor or above in colleges, universities, professional schools, teachers colleges, and 2-year colleges. Excludes teaching assistants.

³Estimated.

⁴Definitional coverage for this year and later years is not consistent with figures for earlier years.

⁵Projected.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Headcounts used to report data for teachers and instructional staff.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, 1970 and 1975; The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1980 through 2001; *Projections of Education Statistics*, various years; Higher Education General Information Survey, (HEGIS), "Fall Staff" survey; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff," 1987 through 1999 and Winter 2001–02 surveys; and U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission (EEO-6), 1981 and 1983; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared September 2003.)

Table 5. Educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1980–81 to 2001–02

Level and control of institution	1980–81	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All institutions	117,707	119,242	—	—	121,855	—	124,773	—	126,542	—	128,484	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools ...	106,746	109,228	—	—	111,486	—	114,811	—	116,910	—	119,235	—	—
Elementary	72,659	74,716	—	—	75,591	—	77,909	—	79,362	—	80,661	—	—
Secondary	24,856	23,602	—	—	23,256	—	23,530	—	24,169	—	24,903	—	—
Combined	5,202	8,847	—	—	10,678	—	11,205	—	11,412	—	12,197	—	—
Other ¹	4,029	2,063	—	—	1,962	—	2,167	—	1,967	—	1,474	—	—
Public schools	85,982	84,538	84,578	84,497	85,393	86,221	87,125	88,223	89,508	90,874	92,012	93,273	94,112
Elementary	59,326	59,015	59,258	59,676	60,052	60,808	61,165	61,805	62,739	63,462	64,131	64,601	65,228
Secondary	22,619	21,135	20,767	20,671	20,705	20,904	20,997	21,307	21,682	22,076	22,365	21,994	22,180
Combined	1,743	2,325	2,481	2,549	2,674	2,764	2,796	2,980	3,120	3,721	4,042	5,096	5,288
Other ¹	2,294	2,063	2,072	1,601	1,962	1,745	2,167	2,131	1,967	1,615	1,474	1,582	1,416
Private schools	20,764	24,690	25,998	—	26,093	—	27,686	—	27,402	—	27,223	—	—
Elementary	13,333	15,701	15,716	—	15,539	—	16,744	—	16,623	—	16,530	—	—
Secondary	2,237	2,467	2,475	—	2,551	—	2,533	—	2,487	—	2,538	—	—
Combined	3,459	6,522	7,807	—	8,004	—	8,409	—	8,292	—	8,155	—	—
Other ¹	1,735	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—
Postsecondary institutions	³ 10,961	10,014	9,983	10,601	10,369	10,246	9,962	9,837	9,632	9,485	9,249	9,258	9,256
Public	³ 2,393	2,096	2,129	2,146	2,152	2,179	2,189	2,169	2,252	2,245	2,183	2,230	2,214
Private	³ 8,568	7,918	7,854	8,455	8,217	8,067	7,773	7,668	7,380	7,240	7,066	7,028	7,042
Not-for-profit	³ 2,359	2,808	2,810	2,926	2,890	2,916	2,877	2,855	2,808	2,777	2,723	2,690	2,694
For-profit	³ 6,209	5,110	5,044	5,529	5,327	5,151	4,896	4,813	4,572	4,463	4,343	4,338	4,348
Noncollegiate institutions⁴	³ 7,730	6,455	6,382	6,963	6,737	6,558	6,256	5,828	5,568	5,437	5,165	5,076	5,059
Public	³ 896	529	531	522	527	538	534	467	545	564	501	532	501
Private	³ 6,834	5,926	5,851	6,441	6,210	6,020	5,722	5,361	5,023	4,873	4,664	4,544	4,558
Not-for-profit	³ 790	1,159	1,148	1,254	1,203	1,214	1,171	1,162	1,101	1,082	1,042	995	1,018
For-profit	³ 6,044	4,767	4,703	5,187	5,007	4,806	4,551	4,199	3,922	3,791	3,622	3,549	3,540
Degree-granting institutions⁵	3,231	3,559	3,601	3,638	3,632	3,688	3,706	4,009	4,064	4,048	4,084	4,182	4,197
2-year colleges	1,274	1,418	1,444	1,469	1,442	1,473	1,462	1,742	1,755	1,713	1,721	1,732	1,833
Public	945	972	999	1,024	1,021	1,036	1,047	1,088	1,092	1,069	1,068	1,076	1,101
Private	329	446	445	445	421	437	415	654	663	644	653	656	732
Not-for-profit	182	167	176	179	181	192	187	184	179	164	150	144	172
For-profit	147	279	269	266	240	245	228	470	484	480	503	512	560
4-year colleges	1,957	2,141	2,157	2,169	2,190	2,215	2,244	2,267	2,309	2,335	2,363	2,450	2,364
Public	552	595	599	600	604	605	608	614	615	612	614	622	612
Private	1,405	1,546	1,558	1,569	1,586	1,610	1,636	1,653	1,694	1,723	1,749	1,828	1,752
Not-for-profit	1,387	1,482	1,486	1,493	1,506	1,510	1,519	1,509	1,528	1,531	1,531	1,551	1,504
For-profit	18	64	72	76	80	100	117	144	166	192	218	277	248

—Not available.

¹ Includes special education, alternative, and other schools not classified by grade span. Because of changes in survey definitions, figures for "other" schools are not comparable from year to year.² Included in other private school categories.³ Because of changes in survey procedures, figures are not directly comparable with data for later years.⁴ Institutions not meeting criteria under (⁵) were classified as noncollegiate institutions.⁵ Includes those colleges designated as institutions of higher education by the Higher Education General Information Survey system, even if all their programs are less than 2 years. Includes branch campuses. Beginning in 1980, total includes some schools accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.

Beginning in 1996–97, data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions include those institutions that award degrees at the associate level or higher and were eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 1989–90 through 2001–02; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1980–81 through 1999–2000; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities" survey, 1980–81; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" surveys, 1990–91 through 2000–01, and Winter 2001–02. (This table was prepared September 2003.)

Table 7. Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age group: Selected years, April 1940 to October 2002

Year	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years		20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	
						Total	In elementary and secondary	In higher education	Total	20 and 21 years			22 to 24 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1940	—	—	—	95.0	79.3	28.9	—	—	6.6	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	98.1	78.4	20.7	—	—	3.9	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	73.8	98.5	79.3	24.3	—	—	10.2	—	—	3.0	—
1948	—	—	74.7	98.1	81.8	26.9	—	—	9.7	—	—	2.6	—
1949	—	—	76.2	98.6	81.6	25.3	—	—	9.2	—	—	3.8	—
1950	—	—	74.4	98.7	83.7	29.4	—	—	9.0	—	—	3.0	0.9
1951	—	—	73.6	99.1	85.2	26.2	—	—	8.6	—	—	2.5	—
1952	—	—	75.2	98.8	85.2	28.8	—	—	9.7	—	—	2.6	1.2
1953	—	—	78.6	99.4	85.9	31.2	—	—	11.1	—	—	2.9	1.7
1954	—	—	77.3	99.4	87.1	32.4	—	—	11.2	—	—	4.1	1.5
1955	—	—	78.1	99.2	86.9	31.5	—	—	11.1	—	—	4.2	1.6
1956	—	—	77.6	99.3	88.2	35.4	—	—	12.8	—	—	5.1	1.9
1957	—	—	78.6	99.5	89.5	34.9	—	—	14.0	—	—	—	—
1958	—	—	80.4	99.5	89.2	37.6	—	—	13.4	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	80.0	99.4	90.2	36.8	—	—	12.7	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	80.7	99.5	90.3	38.4	—	—	13.1	—	—	4.9	2.4
1961	—	—	81.7	99.3	91.4	38.0	—	—	13.7	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	82.2	99.3	92.0	41.8	—	—	15.6	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	82.7	99.3	92.9	40.9	—	—	17.3	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	83.3	99.0	93.1	41.6	—	—	16.8	—	—	5.2	2.6
1965	55.5	10.6	84.9	99.4	93.2	46.3	—	—	19.0	27.6	13.2	6.1	3.2
1966	56.1	12.5	85.8	99.3	93.7	47.2	—	—	19.9	29.9	13.2	6.5	2.7
1967	56.6	14.2	87.4	99.3	93.7	47.6	—	—	22.0	33.3	13.6	6.6	4.0
1968	56.7	15.7	87.6	99.1	94.2	50.4	—	—	21.4	31.2	13.8	7.0	3.9
1969	57.0	16.1	88.4	99.2	94.0	50.2	—	—	23.0	34.1	15.4	7.9	4.8
1970	56.4 (0.2)	20.5 (0.7)	89.5 (0.5)	99.2 (0.1)	94.1 (0.3)	47.7 (0.9)	10.5 (0.5)	37.3 (0.8)	21.5 (0.5)	31.9 (0.9)	14.9 (0.5)	7.5 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)
1971	56.2 (0.2)	21.2 (0.7)	91.6 (0.5)	99.1 (0.1)	94.5 (0.3)	49.2 (0.8)	11.5 (0.5)	37.7 (0.8)	21.9 (0.5)	32.2 (0.8)	15.4 (0.5)	8.0 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)
1972	54.9 (0.2)	24.4 (0.8)	91.9 (0.5)	99.2 (0.1)	93.3 (0.3)	46.3 (0.8)	10.4 (0.5)	35.9 (0.8)	21.6 (0.4)	31.4 (0.8)	14.8 (0.5)	8.6 (0.3)	4.6 (0.3)
1973	53.5 (0.2)	24.2 (0.8)	92.5 (0.5)	99.2 (0.1)	92.9 (0.3)	42.9 (0.8)	10.0 (0.5)	32.9 (0.8)	20.8 (0.4)	30.1 (0.8)	14.5 (0.5)	8.5 (0.3)	4.5 (0.3)
1974	53.6 (0.2)	28.8 (0.8)	94.2 (0.4)	99.3 (0.1)	92.9 (0.3)	43.1 (0.8)	9.9 (0.5)	33.2 (0.8)	21.4 (0.4)	30.2 (0.8)	15.1 (0.5)	9.6 (0.3)	5.7 (0.3)
1975	53.7 (0.2)	31.5 (0.9)	94.7 (0.4)	99.3 (0.1)	93.6 (0.3)	46.9 (0.8)	10.2 (0.5)	36.7 (0.8)	22.4 (0.4)	31.2 (0.8)	16.2 (0.5)	10.1 (0.3)	6.6 (0.3)
1976	53.1 (0.2)	31.3 (0.9)	95.5 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	93.7 (0.3)	46.2 (0.8)	10.2 (0.5)	36.0 (0.8)	23.3 (0.4)	32.0 (0.8)	17.1 (0.5)	10.0 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)
1977	52.5 (0.2)	32.0 (0.9)	95.8 (0.4)	99.4 (0.1)	93.7 (0.3)	46.2 (0.8)	10.4 (0.5)	35.7 (0.8)	22.9 (0.4)	31.8 (0.8)	16.5 (0.5)	10.8 (0.3)	6.9 (0.3)
1978	51.2 (0.2)	34.2 (0.9)	95.3 (0.4)	99.1 (0.1)	93.7 (0.3)	45.4 (0.8)	9.8 (0.5)	35.6 (0.8)	21.8 (0.4)	29.5 (0.7)	16.3 (0.5)	9.4 (0.3)	6.4 (0.3)
1979	50.3 (0.2)	35.1 (0.9)	95.8 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	93.6 (0.3)	45.0 (0.8)	10.3 (0.5)	34.6 (0.8)	21.7 (0.4)	30.2 (0.7)	15.8 (0.5)	9.6 (0.3)	6.4 (0.3)
1980	49.7 (0.2)	36.7 (0.9)	95.7 (0.4)	99.3 (0.1)	93.4 (0.3)	46.4 (0.8)	10.5 (0.5)	35.9 (0.8)	22.3 (0.4)	31.0 (0.7)	16.3 (0.5)	9.3 (0.3)	6.4 (0.3)
1981	48.9 (0.2)	36.0 (0.9)	94.0 (0.5)	99.2 (0.1)	94.1 (0.3)	49.0 (0.8)	11.5 (0.5)	37.5 (0.8)	22.5 (0.4)	31.6 (0.7)	16.5 (0.5)	9.0 (0.3)	6.9 (0.3)
1982	48.6 (0.2)	36.4 (1.0)	95.0 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	94.4 (0.3)	47.8 (0.8)	11.3 (0.5)	36.5 (0.8)	23.5 (0.4)	34.0 (0.8)	16.8 (0.5)	9.6 (0.3)	6.3 (0.3)
1983	48.4 (0.2)	37.5 (0.9)	95.4 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	95.0 (0.3)	50.4 (0.9)	12.8 (0.6)	37.6 (0.8)	22.7 (0.4)	32.5 (0.8)	16.6 (0.5)	9.6 (0.3)	6.4 (0.3)
1984	47.9 (0.2)	36.3 (0.9)	94.5 (0.5)	99.2 (0.1)	94.7 (0.3)	50.1 (0.9)	11.5 (0.6)	38.6 (0.9)	23.7 (0.4)	33.9 (0.8)	17.3 (0.5)	9.1 (0.3)	6.3 (0.3)
1985	48.3 (0.2)	38.9 (0.9)	96.1 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	94.9 (0.3)	51.6 (0.9)	11.2 (0.6)	40.4 (0.9)	24.0 (0.5)	35.3 (0.8)	16.9 (0.5)	9.2 (0.3)	6.1 (0.3)
1986	48.2 (0.2)	38.9 (0.9)	95.3 (0.4)	99.2 (0.1)	94.9 (0.3)	54.6 (0.9)	13.1 (0.6)	41.5 (0.9)	23.6 (0.5)	33.0 (0.8)	17.5 (0.5)	8.8 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)
1987	48.6 (0.2)	38.3 (0.9)	95.1 (0.4)	99.5 (0.1)	95.0 (0.3)	55.6 (0.9)	13.1 (0.6)	42.5 (0.9)	25.5 (0.5)	38.7 (0.9)	17.9 (0.5)	9.0 (0.3)	5.8 (0.2)
1988	48.7 (0.2)	38.2 (1.0)	96.0 (0.4)	99.7 (0.1)	95.1 (0.3)	55.6 (1.0)	13.9 (0.7)	41.8 (1.0)	26.1 (0.5)	39.1 (1.0)	18.2 (0.6)	8.3 (0.3)	5.9 (0.3)
1989	49.0 (0.2)	39.1 (1.0)	95.2 (0.4)	99.3 (0.1)	95.7 (0.3)	56.0 (1.0)	14.4 (0.7)	41.6 (0.9)	27.0 (0.5)	38.5 (1.0)	19.9 (0.6)	9.3 (0.3)	5.7 (0.3)

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age group: Selected years, April 1940 to October 2002—Continued

Year	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years		20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	
						Total	In elemen- tary and secondary	In higher education	Total	20 and 21 years			22 to 24 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1990	50.2 (0.2)	44.4 (1.0)	96.5 (0.4)	99.6 (0.1)	95.8 (0.3)	57.2 (0.9)	14.5 (0.7)	42.7 (0.9)	28.6 (0.5)	39.7 (0.9)	21.0 (0.6)	9.7 (0.3)	5.8 (0.3)
1991	50.7 (0.2)	40.5 (1.0)	95.4 (0.4)	99.6 (0.1)	96.0 (0.3)	59.6 (1.0)	15.6 (0.7)	44.0 (1.0)	30.2 (0.5)	42.0 (0.9)	22.2 (0.6)	10.2 (0.3)	6.2 (0.3)
1992	51.4 (0.2)	39.7 (1.0)	95.5 (0.4)	99.4 (0.1)	96.7 (0.2)	61.4 (1.0)	17.1 (0.7)	44.3 (1.0)	31.6 (0.6)	44.0 (1.0)	23.7 (0.6)	9.8 (0.3)	6.1 (0.3)
1993	51.8 (0.2)	40.4 (0.9)	95.4 (0.4)	99.5 (0.1)	96.5 (0.2)	61.6 (1.0)	17.2 (0.7)	44.4 (1.0)	30.8 (0.6)	42.7 (1.0)	23.6 (0.6)	10.2 (0.3)	5.9 (0.3)
1994	53.3 (0.2)	147.3 (0.9)	96.7 (0.3)	99.4 (0.1)	96.6 (0.2)	60.2 (0.9)	16.2 (0.7)	43.9 (0.9)	32.0 (0.5)	44.9 (0.9)	24.0 (0.6)	10.8 (0.3)	6.7 (0.2)
1995	53.7 (0.2)	148.7 (0.9)	96.0 (0.3)	98.9 (0.1)	96.3 (0.2)	59.4 (0.9)	16.3 (0.6)	43.1 (0.9)	31.5 (0.5)	44.9 (0.9)	23.2 (0.6)	11.6 (0.3)	5.9 (0.2)
1996	54.1 (0.2)	148.3 (0.9)	94.0 (0.4)	97.7 (0.1)	95.4 (0.3)	61.5 (0.9)	16.7 (0.7)	44.9 (0.9)	32.5 (0.5)	44.4 (0.9)	24.8 (0.6)	11.9 (0.4)	6.1 (0.3)
1997	55.6 (0.2)	152.6 (0.9)	96.5 (0.3)	99.1 (0.1)	96.6 (0.2)	61.5 (0.9)	16.7 (0.7)	44.7 (0.9)	34.3 (0.6)	45.9 (0.9)	26.4 (0.7)	11.8 (0.4)	5.7 (0.2)
1998	55.8 (0.2)	152.1 (0.9)	95.6 (0.4)	98.9 (0.1)	96.1 (0.2)	62.2 (0.8)	15.7 (0.6)	46.4 (0.9)	33.0 (0.5)	44.8 (0.9)	24.9 (0.7)	11.9 (0.4)	6.6 (0.3)
1999	56.0 (0.2)	154.2 (0.9)	96.0 (0.4)	98.7 (0.1)	95.8 (0.2)	60.6 (0.8)	16.5 (0.6)	44.1 (0.9)	32.8 (0.5)	45.3 (0.9)	24.5 (0.6)	11.1 (0.4)	6.2 (0.3)
2000	55.9 (0.2)	152.1 (0.9)	95.6 (0.4)	98.2 (0.1)	95.7 (0.2)	61.2 (0.8)	16.5 (0.6)	44.7 (0.9)	32.5 (0.5)	44.1 (0.9)	24.6 (0.6)	11.4 (0.4)	6.7 (0.3)
2001	56.3 (0.2)	152.4 (0.9)	95.3 (0.4)	98.3 (0.1)	95.8 (0.2)	61.0 (0.8)	17.1 (0.6)	43.9 (0.8)	33.9 (0.5)	46.0 (0.9)	25.4 (0.6)	11.8 (0.4)	6.9 (0.3)
2002	56.1 (0.2)	154.5 (0.9)	95.2 (0.4)	98.3 (0.1)	96.4 (0.2)	63.3 (0.8)	18.0 (0.7)	45.3 (0.9)	34.4 (0.5)	47.8 (0.9)	25.6 (0.6)	12.1 (0.4)	6.6 (0.3)

—Not available. ¹Preprimary enrollment collected using new procedures. May not be comparable to figures for earlier years.
 ence schools, are not included. Standard errors appear in parentheses. Some data revised from previously published figures.

NOTE: Data for 1940 are for April. Data for all other years are as of October. Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in "special" schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspond-

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*; *Current Population Reports, Series P-20*, various years; and Current Population Survey, unpublished data. (This table was prepared March 2004.)

**Table 8. Percent of persons age 25 and over and 25 to 29, by years of school completed, race/ethnicity, and sex:
Selected years, 1910 to 2002**

Age and year	Total					White, non-Hispanic ¹			Black, non-Hispanic ¹			Hispanic			
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	4 or more years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	11	12	13
1	Males and females														
25 and over	23.8	13.5	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920 ⁴	22.0	16.4	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930 ⁴	17.5	19.1	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1940	13.7	24.5	4.6	10.9	26.1	4.9	41.8	7.7	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1950	11.1	34.3	6.2	8.9	36.4	6.6	32.6	13.7	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	6.7	43.2	8.1	23.5	21.7	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	4.2	57.4	11.6	14.7	36.1	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1975	4.2	62.5	13.9	2.6	65.8	14.9	12.3	42.6	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1980	3.4	68.6	17.0	1.9	71.9	18.4	9.1	51.4	7.9	15.8	38.5	6.6	—	—	—
March 1985	2.7	73.9	19.4	1.4	77.5	20.8	6.1	59.9	11.1	13.5	44.5	7.6	—	—	—
March 1990	2.7	74.7	19.4	1.4	78.2	20.9	5.3	62.5	10.9	12.9	47.9	8.5	—	—	—
March 1995	2.4	75.6	19.9	1.3	79.0	21.4	4.9	63.6	10.8	11.9	48.5	8.4	—	—	—
March 1997	2.4	76.2	20.3	1.2	79.8	21.8	4.8	63.5	10.8	11.9	50.9	8.6	—	—	—
March 1998	2.5	76.9	21.1	1.2	80.7	22.8	5.2	64.7	11.7	12.2	51.0	10.0	—	—	—
March 1999	2.4	77.6	21.3	1.1	81.4	23.1	5.1	66.2	11.3	12.3	50.8	9.9	—	—	—
March 2000	2.4	78.4	21.4	1.1	82.4	23.3	4.7	66.8	11.5	12.5	50.8	9.2	—	—	—
March 2001	2.1	79.4	21.9	0.9	83.4	23.8	3.9	67.7	11.9	12.8	51.3	9.7	—	—	—
March 2002	1.9	80.2	22.2	0.8	84.1	24.3	3.7	70.5	12.2	11.8	52.6	9.3	—	—	—
1920 ⁴	1.9	80.9	22.2	0.8	84.9	24.3	2.7	73.0	12.9	10.8	53.3	9.1	—	—	—
1930 ⁴	1.8	81.7	23.0	0.7	85.9	25.4	2.5	74.6	13.3	10.6	53.4	9.3	—	—	—
1940	1.8	81.7	23.6	0.6	86.0	25.9	2.2	73.8	13.8	10.3	53.1	9.3	—	—	—
1950	1.7	82.1	23.9	0.6	86.3	26.2	2.0	75.3	14.3	9.4	54.7	10.3	—	—	—
1960	1.6	82.8	24.4	0.6	87.1	26.6	1.7	76.4	14.8	9.3	55.5	11.0	—	—	—
1970	1.6	83.4	25.2	0.6	87.7	27.7	1.7	77.4	15.5	9.0	56.1	10.9	—	—	—
1975	1.6	84.1	25.6	0.5	88.4	28.1	1.6	78.9	16.6	8.7	57.0	10.6	—	—	—
1980	1.6	84.3	26.1	0.5	88.7	28.6	1.3	79.5	16.1	9.3	56.5	11.2	—	—	—
1985	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
1990	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
1995	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
2000	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
2001	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
2002	1.6	84.1	26.7	0.5	88.7	29.4	1.6	79.2	17.2	8.7	57.0	11.1	—	—	—
25 to 29	12.9	22.0	4.5	—	—	—	44.6	6.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920 ⁴	3.4	41.2	6.4	—	—	—	27.0	12.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930 ⁴	3.3	56.3	8.2	—	—	—	16.1	23.6	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	2.2	63.7	11.8	—	—	—	7.2	38.6	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	0.9	77.8	17.3	—	—	—	2.2	58.4	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	0.6	86.6	23.8	—	—	—	0.5	71.1	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	0.3	89.2	25.0	0.3	92.2	25.0	0.6	76.7	11.6	6.7	53.1	8.8	—	—	—
1975	0.2	89.5	24.4	0.2	93.0	25.2	0.4	80.5	11.6	6.0	58.0	7.7	—	—	—
1980	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
1985	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
1990	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
1995	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
2000	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
2001	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
2002	0.4	89.6	25.2	0.4	93.7	25.2	0.5	83.5	11.8	5.6	60.9	11.1	—	—	—
See notes at end of table.	0.1	93.0	35.9	0.1	93.0	35.9	0.6	87.6	18.0	4.7	62.4	8.9	—	—	—

Table 8. Percent of persons age 25 and over and 25 to 29, by years of school completed, race/ethnicity, and sex: Selected years, 1910 to 2002—Continued

Age and year	Total										White, non-Hispanic ¹					Black, non-Hispanic ¹					Hispanic						
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher ²	4 or more years of college ³						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Males																											
25 and over	15.1	22.7	5.5	12.0	24.2	5.9	46.2	6.9	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1940	12.2	32.6	7.3	9.8	34.6	7.9	36.9	12.6	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1960	9.4	39.5	9.7	7.4	41.6	10.3	27.7	20.0	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1970	5.9	55.0	14.1	4.5	57.2	15.0	17.9	35.4	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1980	3.6 (0.12)	69.2 (0.30)	20.9 (0.26)	2.0 (0.10)	72.4 (0.31)	22.8 (0.29)	11.3 (0.67)	51.2 (1.06)	7.7 (0.56)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1990	2.7 (0.09)	77.7 (0.24)	24.4 (0.25)	1.3 (0.07)	81.6 (0.25)	26.7 (0.29)	6.4 (0.45)	65.8 (0.88)	11.9 (0.60)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1995	2.0 (0.08)	81.7 (0.22)	26.0 (0.25)	0.8 (0.06)	86.0 (0.22)	28.9 (0.29)	3.4 (0.32)	73.5 (0.78)	13.7 (0.61)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1996	1.9 (0.08)	81.9 (0.23)	26.0 (0.26)	0.7 (0.06)	86.3 (0.21)	28.8 (0.30)	2.9 (0.31)	74.6 (0.80)	12.5 (0.61)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1997	1.8 (0.07)	82.0 (0.21)	26.2 (0.24)	0.6 (0.05)	87.1 (0.21)	29.0 (0.28)	2.9 (0.28)	73.8 (0.75)	9.2 (0.50)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1998	1.7 (0.07)	82.8 (0.20)	26.5 (0.24)	0.7 (0.05)	87.7 (0.20)	29.3 (0.28)	2.3 (0.25)	75.4 (0.72)	14.0 (0.58)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1999	1.6 (0.07)	83.4 (0.20)	27.5 (0.24)	0.6 (0.05)	87.7 (0.20)	30.6 (0.28)	2.0 (0.24)	77.2 (0.70)	14.3 (0.58)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2000	1.6 (0.07)	84.2 (0.19)	27.8 (0.24)	0.6 (0.05)	88.5 (0.20)	30.8 (0.28)	2.1 (0.24)	79.1 (0.67)	16.4 (0.61)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2001	1.6 (0.07)	84.4 (0.19)	28.0 (0.24)	0.6 (0.05)	88.6 (0.19)	30.9 (0.28)	1.7 (0.21)	80.6 (0.65)	15.9 (0.60)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2002	1.7 (0.06)	83.8 (0.14)	28.5 (0.17)	0.5 (0.03)	88.5 (0.14)	31.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.16)	79.0 (0.48)	16.5 (0.44)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females																											
25 and over	12.4	26.3	3.8	9.8	28.1	4.0	37.5	8.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1940	10.0	36.0	5.2	8.1	38.2	5.4	28.6	14.7	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1960	7.4	42.5	5.8	6.0	44.7	6.0	19.7	23.1	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1970	4.7	55.4	8.2	3.9	57.7	8.6	11.9	36.6	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1980	3.2 (0.11)	68.1 (0.28)	13.6 (0.21)	1.8 (0.09)	71.5 (0.30)	14.4 (0.23)	7.4 (0.49)	51.5 (0.94)	8.1 (0.52)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1990	2.2 (0.08)	77.5 (0.23)	18.4 (0.22)	1.0 (0.06)	81.3 (0.24)	19.8 (0.25)	4.0 (0.33)	66.5 (0.79)	10.8 (0.52)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1995	1.7 (0.07)	81.6 (0.21)	20.2 (0.22)	0.6 (0.05)	85.8 (0.22)	23.1 (0.26)	1.7 (0.21)	74.1 (0.69)	13.0 (0.53)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1996	1.7 (0.07)	81.6 (0.22)	21.4 (0.23)	0.5 (0.05)	85.9 (0.22)	23.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.21)	74.6 (0.72)	14.8 (0.58)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1997	1.6 (0.06)	82.2 (0.20)	21.7 (0.21)	0.5 (0.04)	86.3 (0.20)	23.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.17)	76.5 (0.64)	14.0 (0.52)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1998	1.6 (0.06)	82.9 (0.19)	22.4 (0.21)	0.6 (0.04)	87.1 (0.20)	24.1 (0.25)	1.2 (0.16)	77.1 (0.63)	15.4 (0.54)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 1999	1.5 (0.06)	83.3 (0.19)	23.1 (0.22)	0.5 (0.04)	87.6 (0.19)	25.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.18)	77.5 (0.62)	16.5 (0.55)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2000	1.5 (0.06)	84.0 (0.19)	23.6 (0.22)	0.4 (0.04)	88.4 (0.19)	25.5 (0.26)	1.1 (0.16)	78.7 (0.60)	16.8 (0.55)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2001	1.5 (0.06)	84.2 (0.18)	24.3 (0.22)	0.4 (0.04)	88.8 (0.19)	26.5 (0.26)	1.0 (0.15)	78.6 (0.60)	16.3 (0.54)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2002	1.5 (0.04)	84.4 (0.13)	25.1 (0.15)	0.5 (0.03)	88.9 (0.13)	27.3 (0.19)	1.4 (0.12)	79.4 (0.42)	17.7 (0.40)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Rounds to zero.
 —Not available.
¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin for years prior to 1980.
² Data for years prior to 1993 include all persons with at least 4 years of high school.
³ Data for 1993 and later years are for persons with a bachelor's or higher degree.
⁴ Estimates based on Bureau of the Census retrojection of 1940 Census data on education by age.
 NOTE: Total includes other racial/ethnic groups not shown separately. Standard errors appear in parentheses.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, part 1; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20 and previously unpublished tabulations; and 1960 Census Monograph, "Education of the American Population," by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam. (This table was prepared October 2003.)

Table 9. Number of persons age 18 and over, by highest level of education attained, age, sex, and race/ethnicity: March 2002—Continued
 [In thousands]

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity	Total	Elementary level			High school			College															
		Less than 7 years	7 or 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	Completion	Some college	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctorate											
													3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2																						
Hispanic																							
18 and over	24,550	4,490	1,430	3,729	846	6,977 (69)	3,584	1,189	1,710 (38)	384 (19)													
18 and 19 years old	1,321	63	45	492	140	336 (17)	238	7															
20 to 24 years old	3,559	355	145	611	181	1,147 (32)	855	141	118 (10)	4 (2)													
25 years old and over	19,670	4,072	1,241	2,626	526	5,493 (63)	2,491	1,041	1,592 (37)	380 (19)													
25 to 29 years old	3,537	528	154	535	114	1,112 (31)	565	213	267 (16)	36 (6)													
30 to 34 years old	3,457	571	205	512	110	995 (30)	474	162	326 (17)	71 (8)													
35 to 39 years old	2,953	508	178	432	75	798 (27)	421	183	277 (16)	52 (7)													
40 to 49 years old	4,424	810	258	539	117	1,286 (34)	544	263	426 (20)	110 (10)													
50 to 59 years old	2,564	626	166	285	56	669 (25)	313	150	178 (13)	76 (8)													
60 to 64 years old	839	252	71	119	17	213 (14)	70	29	41 (6)	17 (4)													
65 years old and over	1,896	777	208	204	37	420 (20)	104	40	76 (8)	19 (4)													

#Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, previously unpublished tabulations. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

NOTE: Total includes other racial/ethnic groups not shown separately. Although cells with fewer than 75,000 weighted persons are subject to relatively wide sampling variation, they are included in the table to permit various types of aggregations. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

Table 10. Persons age 18 and over who hold at least a bachelor's degree in specific fields of study, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1996

[Numbers in thousands]

Field of study	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Age		
		Males	Females	White, non-Hispanic	Black ¹	Hispanic	18 to 29 years old	30 to 49 years old	50 years and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, 18 and over	196,121	94,092	102,029	148,397	22,813	18,081	43,775	83,107	69,238
Number of persons with bachelor's or higher degree	40,543	21,084	19,459	34,090	2,640	1,515	6,787	21,976	11,780
Percent of population	20.7	22.4	19.1	23.0	11.6	8.4	15.5	26.4	17.0
Agriculture	484	421	63	414	18	27	51	276	156
Architecture	1,118	490	627	960	27	50	236	601	281
Business	8,019	5,241	2,778	6,726	606	286	1,333	4,790	1,897
Communications	895	452	443	773	56	39	281	514	100
Computer	913	621	292	704	91	41	172	659	83
Education	6,785	1,737	5,049	5,806	553	281	701	3,315	2,768
Engineering	2,913	2,656	256	2,452	74	61	425	1,480	1,009
Literature	1,093	315	777	955	46	46	231	491	370
Foreign language	297	79	218	246	11	18	56	126	114
Health sciences	1,611	295	1,316	1,301	108	55	339	894	378
Law	1,127	889	237	1,024	47	29	85	691	351
Liberal arts	2,030	883	1,149	1,670	139	96	404	1,011	616
Mathematics	736	479	257	612	79	23	134	394	209
Medicine and dentistry	996	731	265	794	7	72	85	559	352
Natural science	1,928	1,092	835	1,599	81	61	413	990	525
Nursing, public health	424	65	359	377	23	5	18	245	160
Philosophy	610	489	121	532	30	18	88	260	260
Pre-professional	147	66	80	101	22	21	60	51	35
Psychology	1,350	493	857	1,130	110	51	319	735	295
Social sciences	1,795	815	979	1,494	173	49	364	944	485
Other fields	5,273	2,774	2,500	4,419	342	187	988	2,947	1,338
Percentage distribution of degree holders, by field									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Architecture	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.0	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.4
Business	19.8	24.9	14.3	19.7	23.0	18.9	19.6	21.8	16.1
Communications	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	0.8
Computer	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	0.7
Education	16.7	8.2	25.9	17.0	20.9	18.5	10.3	15.1	23.5
Engineering	7.2	12.6	1.3	7.2	2.8	4.0	6.3	6.7	8.6
Literature	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.8	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	3.1
Foreign language	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Health sciences	4.0	1.4	6.8	3.8	4.1	3.6	5.0	4.1	3.2
Law	2.8	4.2	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.1	3.0
Liberal arts	5.0	4.2	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.3	6.0	4.6	5.2
Mathematics	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8
Medicine and dentistry	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.3	0.3	4.8	1.3	2.5	3.0
Natural science	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.7	3.1	4.0	6.1	4.5	4.5
Nursing, public health	1.0	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4
Philosophy	1.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2
Pre-professional	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.3
Psychology	3.3	2.3	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.4	4.7	3.3	2.5
Social sciences	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	6.6	3.2	5.4	4.3	4.1
Other fields	13.0	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.3	14.6	13.4	11.4

¹ Includes Black persons of Hispanic origin.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Survey of Income and Program Participation*, unpublished data. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

NOTE: Total includes other racial/ethnic groups not shown separately. Data are based on a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 11. Educational attainment of persons 18 years old and over, by state: Selected years, 1990 to 2002

State	Percent of population, 25 years old and over, by education level, April 1990					Percent of population, 25 years old and over, by education level, 2002		Percent of 18- to 24-year-olds who are high school graduates ¹	
	Percent less than high school	Percent high school diploma or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher			Percent with high school diploma or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	1993-95	1998-2000
			Total	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	24.8	75.2	20.3	13.1	7.2	84.1 (0.1)	26.7 (0.1)	85.3 (0.2)	85.7 (0.2)
Alabama	33.1	66.9	15.7	10.1	5.5	78.9 (0.8)	22.7 (0.8)	84.0 (1.7)	81.6 (1.7)
Alaska	13.4	86.6	23.0	15.0	8.0	92.2 (0.6)	25.6 (1.0)	90.5 (3.9)	93.3 (3.2)
Arizona	21.3	78.7	20.3	13.3	7.0	84.6 (0.8)	26.3 (1.0)	84.0 (1.8)	73.5 (1.7)
Arkansas	33.7	66.3	13.3	8.9	4.5	81.0 (0.8)	18.3 (0.8)	88.4 (2.0)	84.1 (2.1)
California	23.8	76.2	23.4	15.3	8.1	80.2 (0.4)	27.9 (0.4)	78.9 (0.7)	82.5 (0.6)
Colorado	15.6	84.4	27.0	18.0	9.0	87.6 (0.5)	35.7 (0.8)	88.4 (1.6)	81.6 (1.8)
Connecticut	20.8	79.2	27.2	16.2	11.0	88.0 (0.5)	32.6 (0.8)	94.7 (1.3)	91.7 (1.6)
Delaware	22.5	77.5	21.4	13.7	7.7	88.5 (0.7)	29.5 (1.0)	93.3 (2.8)	91.0 (3.2)
District of Columbia	26.9	73.1	33.3	16.1	17.2	83.5 (0.9)	44.4 (1.1)	87.7 (4.1)	88.0 (3.8)
Florida	25.6	74.4	18.3	12.0	6.3	83.3 (0.4)	25.7 (0.5)	80.7 (1.0)	84.6 (0.9)
Georgia	29.1	70.9	19.3	12.9	6.4	82.9 (0.8)	25.0 (0.9)	80.3 (1.4)	83.5 (1.2)
Hawaii	19.9	80.1	22.9	15.8	7.1	87.9 (0.7)	26.8 (1.0)	92.0 (2.5)	91.8 (2.4)
Idaho	20.3	79.7	17.7	12.4	5.3	86.8 (0.7)	20.9 (0.9)	86.4 (3.0)	86.4 (2.6)
Illinois	23.8	76.2	21.0	13.6	7.5	85.9 (0.4)	27.3 (0.5)	86.7 (0.9)	87.1 (0.9)
Indiana	24.4	75.6	15.6	9.2	6.4	85.3 (0.6)	23.7 (0.7)	88.5 (1.2)	89.4 (1.2)
Iowa	19.9	80.1	16.9	11.7	5.2	88.3 (0.6)	23.1 (0.8)	93.2 (1.3)	90.8 (1.6)
Kansas	18.7	81.3	21.1	14.1	7.0	87.5 (0.5)	29.1 (0.8)	90.9 (1.7)	90.4 (1.6)
Kentucky	35.4	64.6	13.6	8.1	5.5	80.8 (0.8)	21.6 (0.8)	82.4 (2.0)	86.2 (1.7)
Louisiana	31.7	68.3	16.1	10.5	5.6	78.8 (0.9)	22.1 (0.9)	80.5 (1.9)	82.1 (1.6)
Maine	21.2	78.8	18.8	12.7	6.1	87.4 (0.5)	23.8 (0.7)	92.9 (2.3)	94.5 (2.0)
Maryland	21.6	78.4	26.5	15.6	10.9	87.5 (0.6)	37.6 (0.9)	93.6 (1.1)	87.4 (1.5)
Massachusetts	20.0	80.0	27.2	16.6	10.6	86.5 (0.5)	34.3 (0.8)	92.5 (1.1)	90.9 (1.1)
Michigan	23.2	76.8	17.4	10.9	6.4	86.5 (0.5)	22.5 (0.5)	88.7 (1.0)	89.2 (0.9)
Minnesota	17.6	82.4	21.8	15.6	6.3	92.2 (0.5)	30.5 (0.8)	93.3 (1.1)	91.9 (1.2)
Mississippi	35.7	64.3	14.7	9.7	5.1	79.1 (0.9)	20.9 (0.9)	83.9 (2.1)	82.3 (2.1)
Missouri	26.1	73.9	17.8	11.7	6.1	88.1 (0.6)	26.7 (0.8)	90.3 (1.3)	92.6 (1.1)
Montana	19.0	81.0	19.8	14.1	5.7	89.7 (0.7)	23.6 (0.9)	89.8 (3.5)	91.1 (2.7)
Nebraska	18.2	81.8	18.9	13.1	5.9	89.8 (0.6)	27.1 (0.9)	94.5 (1.7)	91.3 (1.9)
Nevada	21.2	78.8	15.3	10.1	5.2	85.8 (0.7)	22.1 (0.9)	81.9 (3.4)	77.9 (2.9)
New Hampshire	17.8	82.2	24.4	16.4	7.9	90.2 (0.5)	30.1 (0.8)	86.9 (3.2)	85.1 (3.6)
New Jersey	23.3	76.7	24.9	16.0	8.8	85.9 (0.5)	31.4 (0.6)	91.8 (1.0)	90.1 (1.0)
New Mexico	24.9	75.1	20.4	12.1	8.3	81.6 (0.9)	25.4 (1.0)	82.4 (3.0)	83.0 (2.7)
New York	25.2	74.8	23.1	13.2	9.9	83.7 (0.4)	28.8 (0.5)	87.1 (0.8)	86.3 (0.8)
North Carolina	30.0	70.0	17.4	12.0	5.4	80.1 (0.7)	22.4 (0.7)	85.5 (1.3)	86.1 (1.2)
North Dakota	23.3	76.7	18.1	13.5	4.5	89.0 (0.6)	25.3 (0.8)	96.6 (2.1)	94.4 (2.7)
Ohio	24.3	75.7	17.0	11.1	5.9	87.3 (0.4)	24.5 (0.5)	88.4 (0.9)	87.7 (0.9)
Oklahoma	25.4	74.6	17.8	11.8	6.0	85.1 (0.7)	20.4 (0.7)	87.0 (1.9)	85.7 (1.8)
Oregon	18.5	81.5	20.6	13.6	7.0	87.7 (0.6)	27.1 (0.9)	82.7 (2.1)	82.3 (1.9)
Pennsylvania	25.3	74.7	17.9	11.3	6.6	86.1 (0.4)	26.1 (0.5)	89.5 (0.9)	89.0 (0.9)
Rhode Island	28.0	72.0	21.3	13.5	7.8	80.1 (0.7)	30.1 (0.8)	89.4 (3.3)	87.9 (3.2)
South Carolina	31.7	68.3	16.6	11.2	5.4	80.2 (0.9)	23.3 (0.9)	88.0 (1.6)	85.1 (1.7)
South Dakota	22.9	77.1	17.2	12.3	4.9	89.2 (0.5)	23.6 (0.7)	91.5 (3.3)	92.0 (2.8)
Tennessee	32.9	67.1	16.0	10.5	5.4	80.1 (0.9)	21.5 (0.9)	84.6 (1.5)	89.0 (1.3)
Texas	27.9	72.1	20.3	13.9	6.5	78.1 (0.5)	26.2 (0.5)	79.5 (0.9)	79.4 (0.8)
Utah	14.9	85.1	22.3	15.4	6.8	91.0 (0.7)	26.8 (1.0)	93.6 (1.5)	90.0 (1.6)
Vermont	19.2	80.8	24.3	15.4	8.9	87.4 (0.7)	30.8 (0.9)	88.1 (4.3)	90.8 (3.9)
Virginia	24.8	75.2	24.5	15.4	9.1	86.7 (0.7)	34.6 (0.9)	87.7 (1.2)	87.3 (1.3)
Washington	16.2	83.8	22.9	15.9	7.0	90.4 (0.6)	28.3 (0.9)	85.7 (1.4)	87.4 (1.3)
West Virginia	34.0	66.0	12.3	7.5	4.8	78.5 (0.7)	15.9 (0.6)	86.8 (2.4)	89.6 (2.2)
Wisconsin	21.4	78.6	17.7	12.1	5.6	86.8 (0.5)	24.7 (0.7)	93.7 (1.0)	90.0 (1.3)
Wyoming	17.0	83.0	18.8	13.1	5.7	91.6 (0.5)	19.6 (0.8)	90.8 (4.0)	86.5 (4.5)

¹ Excludes students still enrolled in high school. Data reflect 3-year averages.

NOTE: Standard errors appear in parentheses. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Some data revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Educational Attainment in the United States," various years; and Decennial Census, *Minority Economic Profiles*, unpublished data; and National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States*, various years. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

Table 12. Educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over, by race/ethnicity and state: April 1990 and April 2000

State	Percent with high school diploma or higher											
	1990						2000					
	Total	White ¹	Black ¹	Hispanic ²	Asian/Pacific Islander ¹	American Indian or Alaskan Native ¹	Total	White ¹	Black ¹	Hispanic ²	Asian/Pacific Islander ¹	American Indian or Alaskan Native ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	75.2	77.9	63.1	49.8	77.5	65.5	80.4	83.6	72.3	52.4	80.4	70.9
Alabama	66.9	70.3	54.6	73.8	78.9	64.9	75.3	78.0	66.9	56.9	81.1	72.4
Alaska	86.6	91.1	88.2	80.4	75.4	63.1	88.3	92.5	88.7	78.3	73.0	71.8
Arizona	78.7	82.4	75.1	51.7	80.2	52.1	81.0	85.4	81.7	52.5	83.4	61.9
Arkansas	66.3	68.6	51.5	59.1	66.4	65.4	75.3	77.5	65.8	41.2	72.9	72.5
California	76.2	81.1	75.6	45.0	77.2	71.4	76.8	83.3	80.5	46.7	80.5	67.5
Colorado	84.4	86.1	80.8	58.3	78.3	73.9	86.9	89.5	84.4	58.1	81.8	76.2
Connecticut	79.2	80.9	67.0	53.5	81.9	68.9	84.0	86.3	73.9	58.5	85.0	67.8
Delaware	77.5	80.3	63.2	60.1	86.1	62.0	82.6	85.0	74.2	57.1	88.1	65.2
District of Columbia	73.1	93.1	63.8	52.6	80.2	66.3	77.8	94.4	70.4	47.8	81.9	71.8
Florida	74.4	77.0	56.4	57.2	77.8	68.2	79.9	82.5	67.0	63.3	80.7	73.5
Georgia	70.9	74.9	58.6	66.2	77.5	71.6	78.6	81.8	72.5	48.5	79.5	73.9
Hawaii	80.1	89.3	94.2	73.9	74.7	84.4	84.6	92.7	92.9	81.5	79.9	91.0
Idaho	79.7	80.9	82.8	43.4	80.3	68.1	84.7	86.6	82.5	44.4	82.0	75.6
Illinois	76.2	79.1	65.2	45.0	83.9	71.4	81.4	85.0	73.0	48.5	86.9	69.5
Indiana	75.6	76.5	65.4	62.6	85.8	65.0	82.1	83.2	74.9	57.9	86.2	73.3
Iowa	80.1	80.3	70.1	64.2	76.4	67.6	86.1	86.9	77.3	52.3	74.3	76.9
Kansas	81.3	82.4	71.0	58.1	73.6	75.4	86.0	87.8	79.7	51.7	74.8	81.3
Kentucky	64.6	64.7	61.7	74.0	77.9	59.8	74.1	74.2	73.2	59.1	86.2	72.5
Louisiana	68.3	74.2	53.1	67.6	68.1	49.1	74.8	80.0	63.1	69.0	67.4	60.5
Maine	78.8	78.9	87.6	83.8	74.3	69.9	85.4	85.5	84.7	79.2	74.6	76.0
Maryland	78.4	80.8	70.6	70.3	84.8	73.4	83.8	86.3	78.9	61.9	85.5	75.5
Massachusetts	80.0	81.2	70.0	52.0	74.1	71.1	84.8	86.8	76.3	57.3	76.2	72.5
Michigan	76.8	78.6	64.9	60.9	83.3	67.8	83.4	85.3	74.1	62.3	85.6	76.4
Minnesota	82.4	82.8	76.2	71.1	69.7	68.2	87.9	89.2	79.0	58.1	71.1	74.5
Mississippi	64.3	71.7	47.3	67.7	68.2	57.4	72.9	78.9	60.4	59.1	72.5	64.0
Missouri	73.9	74.9	65.1	71.0	81.5	65.1	81.3	82.4	73.9	65.7	82.2	74.3
Montana	81.0	81.7	80.9	66.4	78.5	68.1	87.2	87.8	91.2	78.0	85.2	75.5
Nebraska	81.8	82.4	73.2	60.0	80.0	69.0	86.6	88.2	78.6	46.6	77.7	75.9
Nevada	78.8	80.9	70.8	53.7	74.1	69.8	80.7	83.9	78.9	47.3	82.0	75.2
New Hampshire	82.2	82.2	86.1	78.2	82.7	65.9	87.4	87.6	84.4	73.6	84.9	76.5
New Jersey	76.7	78.6	67.0	53.9	86.8	66.9	82.1	84.7	74.5	59.5	88.5	70.4
New Mexico	75.1	78.6	74.7	59.6	80.8	58.2	78.9	83.3	79.4	64.4	83.1	67.1
New York	76.7	78.5	64.7	50.4	72.4	65.2	79.1	84.0	70.6	55.0	73.3	66.4
North Carolina	70.0	73.1	58.1	71.0	77.9	51.5	78.1	81.2	70.7	44.5	79.3	62.7
North Dakota	76.7	76.9	95.9	75.2	83.7	64.3	83.9	84.2	92.6	73.0	84.4	74.8
Ohio	75.7	76.9	64.6	63.3	83.5	65.3	83.0	84.2	73.9	67.1	86.6	73.2
Oklahoma	74.6	75.7	70.1	55.9	76.1	68.1	80.6	82.1	78.5	50.9	77.2	76.5
Oregon	81.5	82.3	75.0	53.0	79.4	71.0	85.1	87.1	79.8	48.8	79.5	77.5
Pennsylvania	74.7	75.9	63.5	52.2	77.1	67.8	81.9	83.4	71.8	56.9	78.4	73.2
Rhode Island	72.0	73.0	65.9	46.8	59.6	64.5	78.0	80.1	71.0	50.4	69.2	68.3
South Carolina	68.3	73.6	53.3	71.8	77.4	62.5	76.3	80.9	64.9	56.4	79.5	64.2
South Dakota	77.1	77.8	82.2	71.3	74.3	62.5	84.6	85.7	84.1	64.9	72.3	70.9
Tennessee	67.1	68.2	59.4	71.5	79.3	63.1	75.9	77.0	70.8	55.4	82.1	74.9
Texas	72.1	76.2	66.1	44.6	79.1	70.9	75.7	79.5	75.8	49.3	80.7	71.5
Utah	85.1	86.2	77.0	61.0	80.7	59.3	87.7	89.9	83.2	56.5	79.9	68.7
Vermont	80.8	80.8	82.9	84.7	87.1	66.8	86.4	86.6	84.2	85.6	78.4	76.9
Virginia	75.2	78.3	60.3	70.5	82.1	70.7	81.5	84.3	71.6	62.9	84.2	78.5
Washington	83.8	85.0	81.2	56.7	77.3	72.3	87.1	89.3	84.0	53.0	80.5	77.4
West Virginia	66.0	66.0	64.7	70.3	88.8	57.9	75.2	75.1	76.6	74.2	90.3	73.5
Wisconsin	78.6	79.6	61.3	54.1	71.5	66.8	85.1	86.6	68.5	54.6	73.2	77.3
Wyoming	83.0	83.9	81.2	59.3	77.5	68.2	87.9	88.8	86.7	66.3	82.4	77.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over, by race/ethnicity and state: April 1990 and April 2000—Continued

State	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher											
	1990						2000					
	Total	White ¹	Black ¹	Hispanic ²	Asian/Pacific Islander ¹	American Indian or Alaskan Native ¹	Total	White ¹	Black ¹	Hispanic ²	Asian/Pacific Islander ¹	American Indian or Alaskan Native ¹
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
United States	20.3	21.5	11.4	9.2	36.6	9.3	24.4	26.1	14.3	10.4	44.1	11.5
Alabama	15.7	17.3	9.3	20.1	43.7	11.6	19.0	21.2	11.5	14.6	48.3	13.0
Alaska	23.0	26.8	14.1	14.6	20.5	4.1	24.7	29.3	14.9	15.3	21.2	6.0
Arizona	20.3	22.2	14.3	6.9	37.5	4.6	23.5	26.0	18.6	8.1	44.5	7.3
Arkansas	13.3	14.1	8.4	11.1	24.6	9.8	16.7	17.8	10.2	7.1	32.6	12.1
California	23.4	25.4	14.8	7.1	34.1	11.1	26.6	29.8	17.2	7.7	41.6	11.4
Colorado	27.0	28.3	17.1	8.6	32.1	12.1	32.7	35.0	20.5	10.4	42.8	14.1
Connecticut	27.2	28.5	12.3	12.1	50.8	12.5	31.4	33.5	13.7	11.3	57.7	15.7
Delaware	21.4	23.0	10.6	16.5	55.9	10.2	25.0	26.7	14.4	13.5	61.8	13.2
District of Columbia	33.3	69.0	15.3	24.0	50.9	17.7	39.1	77.3	17.5	24.8	58.2	28.1
Florida	18.3	19.3	9.8	14.2	33.6	11.5	22.3	23.8	12.4	17.5	40.9	14.9
Georgia	19.3	21.8	11.0	20.5	38.6	12.5	24.3	27.4	15.5	13.6	44.3	18.1
Hawaii	22.9	30.2	15.2	10.3	19.4	17.7	26.2	36.5	21.0	13.3	26.6	21.5
Idaho	17.7	18.0	15.8	6.6	27.6	7.2	21.7	22.3	22.4	6.6	38.3	9.5
Illinois	21.0	22.4	11.4	8.0	49.8	13.4	26.1	27.8	14.7	9.1	57.7	13.3
Indiana	15.6	17.6	9.3	10.8	53.1	8.4	19.4	19.8	12.1	11.3	58.0	10.3
Iowa	16.9	16.7	12.8	13.7	47.3	9.7	21.2	21.3	14.7	11.0	42.9	9.9
Kansas	21.1	21.7	11.6	10.1	39.9	10.8	25.8	26.9	14.9	9.7	40.5	14.9
Kentucky	13.6	13.9	7.7	18.9	44.2	8.0	17.1	17.4	10.7	13.0	53.2	13.9
Louisiana	16.1	18.7	9.1	16.6	31.4	5.5	18.7	21.8	10.9	19.5	35.6	9.2
Maine	18.8	18.8	22.3	23.6	44.9	7.7	22.9	22.9	22.5	21.6	32.6	12.1
Maryland	26.5	28.9	16.1	25.2	50.3	19.7	31.4	34.7	20.3	21.4	55.0	21.2
Massachusetts	27.2	27.7	17.0	13.6	44.9	14.9	33.2	34.3	19.7	14.1	49.8	19.2
Michigan	17.4	18.1	10.1	11.6	54.1	7.6	21.8	22.6	12.8	12.9	61.0	10.3
Minnesota	21.8	21.9	17.5	17.2	33.5	7.7	27.4	27.9	18.7	14.0	36.3	8.8
Mississippi	14.7	17.2	8.8	17.1	35.1	8.1	16.9	20.0	10.1	12.1	35.9	9.1
Missouri	17.8	18.3	11.2	18.0	47.3	11.0	21.6	22.3	13.2	16.1	51.5	12.9
Montana	19.8	20.3	18.4	10.9	32.1	7.9	24.4	25.1	33.2	15.4	41.0	10.5
Nebraska	18.9	19.2	12.4	9.4	39.5	8.8	23.7	24.4	14.1	8.5	42.3	8.8
Nevada	15.3	15.9	9.0	7.0	21.9	8.0	18.2	19.3	12.0	6.4	28.3	8.6
New Hampshire	24.4	24.2	25.7	25.5	26.1	16.0	28.7	28.5	27.8	22.7	54.6	17.0
New Jersey	24.9	25.8	13.6	10.8	57.1	14.8	29.8	31.0	16.2	12.5	62.1	16.4
New Mexico	20.4	23.4	14.2	8.7	38.7	5.8	23.5	28.0	18.8	10.8	44.7	7.7
New York	23.1	25.3	12.6	9.3	38.7	13.4	27.4	30.5	15.8	11.5	41.3	14.4
North Carolina	17.4	19.3	9.5	17.9	39.3	7.9	22.5	25.0	13.1	10.5	43.9	10.4
North Dakota	18.1	18.3	17.1	15.9	37.8	8.3	22.0	22.4	20.5	16.3	48.9	9.7
Ohio	17.0	17.6	9.1	14.2	53.2	8.3	21.1	21.8	11.9	15.2	58.6	12.4
Oklahoma	17.8	18.7	12.0	10.5	34.7	10.8	20.3	21.5	13.7	9.6	37.5	13.2
Oregon	20.6	20.8	9.1	10.1	32.3	8.3	25.1	25.7	17.8	9.6	38.7	12.2
Pennsylvania	17.9	18.5	10.0	11.8	45.2	12.0	22.4	23.1	12.0	12.0	49.2	13.2
Rhode Island	21.3	21.8	12.7	8.9	30.6	8.3	25.6	26.8	16.7	8.6	36.4	14.1
South Carolina	16.6	19.8	7.6	19.8	34.4	10.9	20.4	24.2	9.9	14.1	40.8	11.2
South Dakota	17.2	17.6	24.1	13.4	33.1	6.8	21.5	22.3	19.3	11.7	39.6	8.5
Tennessee	16.0	16.7	10.2	21.9	42.6	10.5	19.6	20.5	12.9	14.1	47.8	14.8
Texas	20.3	22.6	12.0	7.3	41.3	13.9	23.2	25.8	15.3	8.9	47.8	15.7
Utah	22.3	22.7	15.9	9.1	29.4	6.4	26.1	27.1	19.8	9.8	36.4	9.1
Vermont	24.3	24.2	30.5	28.2	52.1	11.1	29.4	29.5	34.8	36.8	46.7	18.1
Virginia	24.5	27.0	11.1	22.4	40.2	14.7	29.5	32.3	15.1	20.7	48.8	19.6
Washington	22.9	23.3	15.4	11.0	30.2	9.1	27.7	28.5	19.4	11.1	36.8	12.4
West Virginia	12.3	12.2	10.9	17.6	63.3	6.5	14.8	14.7	11.5	19.7	63.9	12.8
Wisconsin	17.7	18.1	8.3	10.0	40.4	5.5	22.4	23.0	10.5	11.4	43.0	10.4
Wyoming	18.8	19.3	9.5	4.8	28.6	6.2	21.9	22.6	18.6	7.8	36.3	8.1

¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census, *Minority Economic Profiles*; 2000 Decennial Census, Summary File 3; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 13. Educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over, for the 25 largest states, by sex: March 2002

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over (in thousands)			Percent high school completion or higher			Percent completed bachelor's degree or higher		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	182,142	86,996	95,146	84.1 (0.09)	83.8 (0.14)	84.4 (0.13)	26.7 (0.11)	28.5 (0.17)	25.1 (0.15)
Alabama	2,874	1,347	1,527	78.9 (0.79)	79.0 (1.16)	78.7 (1.09)	22.7 (0.79)	22.9 (1.16)	22.6 (1.09)
Arizona	3,182	1,505	1,677	84.6 (0.79)	84.5 (1.22)	84.6 (1.09)	26.3 (0.97)	29.1 (1.52)	23.8 (1.34)
California	20,958	10,239	10,719	80.2 (0.36)	80.4 (0.55)	80.1 (0.55)	27.9 (0.43)	30.0 (0.67)	25.9 (0.61)
Colorado	2,781	1,414	1,367	87.6 (0.55)	87.3 (0.79)	88.0 (0.79)	35.7 (0.79)	39.0 (1.16)	32.3 (1.16)
Florida	11,051	5,296	5,754	83.3 (0.43)	82.2 (0.67)	84.3 (0.61)	25.7 (0.49)	28.0 (0.79)	23.5 (0.67)
Georgia	5,135	2,426	2,709	82.9 (0.79)	83.1 (1.09)	82.7 (1.03)	25.0 (0.85)	27.0 (1.34)	23.2 (1.16)
Illinois	8,088	3,849	4,239	85.9 (0.43)	85.4 (0.67)	86.4 (0.61)	27.3 (0.55)	27.8 (0.85)	26.9 (0.79)
Indiana	4,058	1,883	2,175	85.3 (0.61)	86.1 (0.85)	84.7 (0.79)	23.7 (0.73)	26.8 (1.09)	21.1 (0.91)
Louisiana	2,709	1,311	1,398	78.8 (0.91)	77.4 (1.28)	80.2 (1.22)	22.1 (0.91)	24.8 (1.34)	19.6 (1.22)
Maryland	3,453	1,634	1,819	87.5 (0.61)	86.7 (0.91)	88.3 (0.85)	37.6 (0.91)	38.7 (1.34)	36.5 (1.28)
Massachusetts	4,357	2,094	2,263	86.5 (0.55)	86.8 (0.79)	86.2 (0.79)	34.3 (0.79)	34.9 (1.09)	33.7 (1.09)
Michigan	6,600	3,106	3,494	86.5 (0.49)	86.2 (0.67)	86.8 (0.67)	22.5 (0.55)	23.1 (0.85)	22.1 (0.79)
Minnesota	3,268	1,614	1,654	92.2 (0.49)	91.7 (0.67)	92.7 (0.61)	30.5 (0.79)	31.2 (1.16)	29.9 (1.09)
Missouri	3,551	1,691	1,860	88.1 (0.61)	86.5 (0.91)	89.6 (0.79)	26.7 (0.79)	26.6 (1.16)	26.7 (1.09)
New Jersey	5,894	2,808	3,086	85.9 (0.49)	85.4 (0.73)	86.3 (0.67)	31.4 (0.61)	33.8 (0.91)	29.2 (0.85)
New York	12,401	5,856	6,545	83.7 (0.36)	84.2 (0.55)	83.3 (0.55)	28.8 (0.49)	30.6 (0.67)	27.1 (0.61)
North Carolina	5,135	2,432	2,704	80.1 (0.73)	78.5 (1.03)	81.6 (0.97)	22.4 (0.73)	24.2 (1.09)	20.9 (0.97)
Ohio	7,509	3,553	3,956	87.3 (0.43)	86.9 (0.67)	87.6 (0.61)	24.5 (0.55)	26.5 (0.85)	22.7 (0.79)
Pennsylvania	8,205	3,878	4,327	86.1 (0.43)	87.0 (0.61)	85.3 (0.61)	26.1 (0.55)	28.8 (0.79)	23.6 (0.73)
South Carolina	2,588	1,197	1,391	80.2 (0.85)	79.2 (1.22)	81.0 (1.09)	23.3 (0.85)	24.2 (1.28)	22.6 (1.16)
Tennessee	3,708	1,768	1,940	80.1 (0.85)	76.4 (1.28)	83.4 (1.09)	21.5 (0.85)	22.5 (1.28)	20.5 (1.16)
Texas	12,622	5,995	6,628	78.1 (0.49)	78.4 (0.73)	77.8 (0.67)	26.2 (0.55)	28.6 (0.79)	24.0 (0.67)
Virginia	4,659	2,200	2,459	86.7 (0.67)	84.8 (0.97)	88.5 (0.85)	34.6 (0.91)	35.8 (1.34)	33.5 (1.22)
Washington	3,849	1,890	1,960	90.4 (0.61)	91.0 (0.85)	89.8 (0.85)	28.3 (0.91)	30.4 (1.34)	26.2 (1.28)
Wisconsin	3,520	1,739	1,781	86.8 (0.55)	86.4 (0.79)	87.3 (0.79)	24.7 (0.73)	26.3 (1.03)	23.2 (0.97)

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 2002." (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 14. Educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over, for the 15 largest metropolitan areas, by sex: March 2002

Metropolitan area	Number of persons 25 years old and over (in thousands)			Percent high school completion or higher			Percent completed bachelor's degree or higher		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Atlanta, GA, MSA	2,736	1,336	1,400	87.7 (0.9)	87.2 (1.4)	88.2 (1.3)	34.9 (1.3)	37.7 (2.0)	32.2 (1.9)
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA/NH/ME/CT, CMSA	4,049	1,956	2,093	87.7 (0.5)	87.9 (0.8)	87.6 (0.8)	36.0 (0.8)	36.9 (1.2)	35.2 (1.2)
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL/IN/WI, CMSA	5,723	2,708	3,016	86.1 (0.5)	85.7 (0.8)	86.6 (0.7)	31.7 (0.7)	31.9 (1.1)	31.5 (1.0)
Cleveland-Akron, OH, CMSA	2,144	995	1,149	90.8 (0.7)	91.8 (1.0)	89.9 (1.0)	26.8 (1.1)	30.5 (1.6)	23.6 (1.4)
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX, CMSA	3,391	1,616	1,775	82.1 (0.9)	82.2 (1.3)	82.1 (1.3)	31.1 (1.1)	34.7 (1.6)	27.8 (1.5)
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI, CMSA	3,809	1,779	2,029	86.1 (0.6)	85.7 (0.9)	86.5 (0.9)	25.2 (0.8)	26.3 (1.2)	24.3 (1.1)
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX, CMSA	3,043	1,518	1,525	80.0 (1.1)	78.8 (1.6)	81.3 (1.5)	29.0 (1.2)	30.1 (1.8)	28.0 (1.7)
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA, CMSA	10,234	4,930	5,304	77.3 (0.5)	78.3 (0.7)	76.4 (0.7)	26.3 (0.5)	29.0 (0.9)	23.7 (0.7)
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, CMSA	2,642	1,286	1,355	81.4 (0.9)	80.3 (1.3)	82.3 (1.2)	27.1 (1.0)	27.9 (1.5)	26.4 (1.4)
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY/NJ/CT/PA, CMSA	14,156	6,723	7,433	83.8 (0.4)	84.5 (0.5)	83.2 (0.5)	32.2 (0.4)	34.2 (0.6)	30.4 (0.6)
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA/NJ/DE/MD, CMSA	4,274	2,013	2,261	87.0 (0.5)	87.2 (0.8)	86.9 (0.7)	30.5 (0.7)	32.3 (1.1)	28.9 (1.0)
Pittsburgh, PA, MSA	1,672	794	878	90.4 (0.8)	91.3 (1.1)	89.5 (1.2)	30.6 (1.3)	35.9 (1.9)	25.7 (1.6)
St. Louis, MO/IL, MSA	1,680	790	890	87.7 (0.9)	88.6 (1.2)	86.8 (1.2)	30.5 (1.2)	32.9 (1.8)	28.3 (1.6)
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA, CMSA	4,421	2,227	2,193	88.6 (0.7)	88.5 (1.0)	88.6 (1.0)	39.5 (1.1)	41.1 (1.5)	37.8 (1.5)
Washington-Baltimore, DC/MD/VA/WV, CMSA	5,157	2,453	2,703	89.3 (0.4)	88.3 (0.6)	90.3 (0.5)	43.1 (0.6)	44.3 (0.9)	42.0 (0.9)

NOTE: CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 2002." (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 18. Families, by family status and presence of own children under 18: Selected years, 1970 to 2002

Family status	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change, 1970 to 1980	Change, 1980 to 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	In thousands											Percent change	
All families	51,456	59,550	62,706	66,090	69,305	70,241	70,880	71,535	72,025	73,767	74,329	15.7	24.8
Married-couple family	44,728	49,112	50,350	52,317	53,858	53,604	54,317	54,770	55,311	56,592	56,747	9.8	15.5
Without own children under 18	19,196	24,151	26,140	27,780	28,617	28,521	29,048	29,703	30,062	30,612	30,955	25.8	28.2
With own children under 18	25,532	24,961	24,210	24,537	25,241	25,083	25,269	25,066	25,248	25,980	25,792	-2.2	3.3
One own child under 18	8,163	9,671	9,640	9,583	9,564	9,510	9,507	9,545	9,402	9,958	9,832	18.5	1.7
Two own children under 18	8,045	9,488	9,456	9,784	10,358	10,152	10,241	10,040	10,274	10,478	10,440	17.9	10.0
Three or more own children under 18	9,325	5,802	5,115	5,170	5,319	5,420	5,521	5,481	5,572	5,544	5,519	-37.8	-4.9
Other family, male householder, no spouse present	1,228	1,733	2,228	2,884	3,226	3,847	3,911	3,976	4,028	4,275	4,438	41.1	156.1
Without own children under 18	887	1,117	1,331	1,731	1,786	2,138	2,113	2,270	2,242	2,438	2,535	25.9	126.9
With own children under 18	341	616	896	1,153	1,440	1,709	1,798	1,706	1,786	1,836	1,903	80.6	208.9
One own child under 18	179	374	584	723	891	1,003	1,117	1,023	1,131	1,113	1,162	108.9	210.7
Two own children under 18	87	165	213	307	405	513	456	480	483	544	538	89.7	226.1
Three or more own children under 18	75	77	100	123	144	192	225	202	171	179	202	2.7	162.3
Other family, female householder, no spouse present	5,500	8,705	10,129	10,890	12,220	12,790	12,652	12,789	12,687	12,900	13,143	58.3	51.0
Without own children under 18	2,642	3,261	4,123	4,290	4,606	4,916	4,960	4,948	5,116	5,362	5,133	23.4	57.4
With own children under 18	2,858	5,445	6,006	6,599	7,615	7,874	7,693	7,841	7,571	7,538	8,010	90.5	47.1
One own child under 18	1,008	2,398	2,885	3,225	3,633	3,821	3,739	3,763	3,777	3,675	3,967	137.9	65.4
Two own children under 18	810	1,817	1,977	2,173	2,450	2,629	2,425	2,549	2,458	2,476	2,580	124.3	42.0
Three or more own children under 18	1,040	1,230	1,144	1,202	1,531	1,423	1,529	1,529	1,336	1,388	1,463	18.3	18.9
	Percent of all families											Change in percentage points	
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	†	†
Married-couple family	86.9	82.5	80.3	79.2	77.7	76.3	76.6	76.6	76.8	76.7	76.3	-4.5	-6.1
Without own children under 18	37.3	40.6	41.7	42.0	41.3	40.6	41.0	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.6	3.3	1.1
With own children under 18	49.6	41.9	38.6	37.1	36.4	35.7	35.7	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.7	-7.7	-7.2
One own child under 18	15.9	16.2	15.4	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.2	0.4	-3.0
Two own children under 18	15.6	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.0	0.3	-1.9
Three or more own children under 18	18.1	9.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	-8.4	-2.3
Other family, male householder, no spouse present	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	0.5	3.1
Without own children under 18	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.2	1.5
With own children under 18	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.4	1.5
One own child under 18	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.9
Two own children under 18	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Three or more own children under 18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	#	0.1
Other family, female householder, no spouse present	10.7	14.6	16.2	16.5	17.6	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.7	3.9	3.1
Without own children under 18	5.1	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	0.3	1.4
With own children under 18	5.6	9.1	9.6	10.0	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.8	3.6	1.6
One own child under 18	2.0	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	2.1	1.3
Two own children under 18	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.5	0.4
Three or more own children under 18	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	#	#

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Own children are never-married sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder or married couple. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, selected years 1995-98, *America's Families and Living Arrangements*, 1999 and 2000; and *Children's Living Arrangements and Characteristics*, 2001, and 2002; and previously unpublished tabulations. (This table was prepared August 2003.)

Table 19. Characteristics of families with own children under 18, by family status and race/ethnicity: 2002
 [Counts in thousands]

Family characteristic	All races ¹						White, non-Hispanic						Black, non-Hispanic						Hispanic						
	Total	Married-couple families		Other families		Total	Married-couple families	Other families		Total	Married-couple families	Other families		Total	Married-couple families	Other families		Total	Married-couple families	Other families		Total	Married-couple families	Other families	
		1 child under 18	2 children under 18	3 children under 18	4 or more under 18			Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present			Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present			Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present			Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present			Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1,922								
Total families	74,329	56,747	4,438	13,143	53,619	44,117	2,618	6,884	8,549	4,074	749	3,727	8,516	5,778	817										
Total families with own children under 18	35,705	25,792	1,903	8,010	23,532	18,415	1,190	3,927	4,862	2,041	318	2,503	5,343	3,754	330	1,259									
Percent of all families	48.0	45.5	42.9	60.9	43.9	41.7	45.5	57.0	56.9	50.1	42.5	67.2	62.7	65.0	40.4	65.5									
Percent distribution	100.0	72.2	5.3	22.4	100.0	78.3	5.1	16.7	100.0	42.0	6.5	51.5	100.0	70.3	6.2	23.6									
Families with—																									
1 child under 18	14,961	9,832	1,162	3,967	9,977	7,169	726	2,082	2,185	794	201	1,190	1,913	1,190	191	533									
2 children under 18	13,559	10,440	538	2,580	9,270	7,588	350	1,332	1,615	769	81	766	1,941	1,461	95	385									
3 children under 18	5,300	4,058	157	1,085	3,245	2,733	89	423	757	339	29	389	1,054	789	35	230									
4 or more under 18	1,885	1,461	45	378	1,041	925	25	91	305	140	7	158	434	315	8	111									
Total families with own children under 6	15,376	11,531	802	3,044	9,634	7,850	450	1,334	2,020	869	131	1,021	2,821	2,051	195	575									
Percent of all families	20.7	20.3	18.1	23.2	18.0	17.8	17.2	19.4	23.6	21.3	17.5	27.4	33.1	35.5	23.9	29.9									
Percent distribution	100.0	75.0	5.2	19.8	100.0	81.5	4.7	13.8	100.0	43.0	6.5	50.5	100.0	72.7	6.9	20.4									
Families with—																									
1 child under 6	10,760	7,828	637	2,296	6,655	5,258	364	1,032	1,456	596	106	754	2,002	1,434	145	424									
2 children under 6	3,946	3,192	138	616	2,556	2,220	75	261	470	242	21	207	694	533	38	123									
3 or more under 6	671	512	27	132	424	372	11	41	94	31	4	60	125	84	12	28									
Total families with own children under 3	8,909	6,862	467	1,580	5,593	4,691	243	658	1,136	516	85	535	1,676	1,228	122	325									
Percent of all families	12.0	12.1	10.5	12.0	10.4	10.6	9.3	9.6	13.3	12.7	11.3	14.4	19.7	21.3	14.9	16.9									
Percent distribution	100.0	77.0	5.2	17.7	100.0	83.9	4.3	11.8	100.0	45.4	7.5	47.1	100.0	73.3	7.3	19.4									
Families with—																									
1 child under 3	7,840	6,031	408	1,400	4,884	4,073	221	590	1,009	472	71	466	1,500	1,107	102	291									
2 or more under 3	1,070	831	59	180	709	618	23	67	127	44	14	69	176	122	20	34									

¹ Race of family is defined as race of head of household. Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 include races other than White, non-Hispanic, Black, non-Hispanic, and Hispanic.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-20-547, Children's Living Arrangements and Characteristics, March 2002*. (This table was prepared August 2003.)

NOTE: Own children are never-married sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder or married couple. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 20. Household income and poverty rates, by state: 1990 and 1999–2001

State	Median household income ¹			Percent of persons below the poverty level			Poverty status of related children 5 to 17 years old ²							
	1990 ³	1999–2001		1990 ³	1999–2001		1990 ³				2001			
		Three-year average	Stand-ard error		Three-year average	Stand-ard error	Num-ber in poverty (in thou-sands)	Stand-ard error (in thou-sands)	Per-cent in poverty	Stand-ard error	Num-ber in poverty (in thou-sands)	Stand-ard error (in thou-sands)	Per-cent in poverty	Stand-ard error
	Total			Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States	\$42,765	\$42,873	\$109	13.1	11.6	0.1	7,918	225	17.7	0.49	7,891	169	15.1	0.32
Alabama	33,359	36,693	787	18.3	14.8	0.9	175	7	22.7	0.97	174	25	21.1	2.72
Alaska	56,126	55,426	1,278	9.0	7.9	0.7	15	1	12.9	0.97	14	3	10.3	1.81
Arizona	41,738	40,965	905	15.7	12.9	0.9	145	7	21.5	1.09	214	33	20.1	2.76
Arkansas	32,544	31,798	697	19.1	16.3	1.0	101	5	22.3	1.16	124	18	25.0	3.09
California	47,546	47,243	507	12.5	13.1	0.4	978	83	18.7	1.58	1,101	85	15.4	1.10
Colorado	43,894	50,053	941	11.7	9.0	0.7	92	4	15.4	0.67	90	16	10.5	1.76
Connecticut	55,515	52,887	1,203	6.8	7.4	0.7	51	5	9.9	1.03	58	11	9.6	1.79
Delaware	43,995	50,301	1,276	8.7	8.5	0.8	14	1	12.4	0.85	13	3	8.5	1.88
District of Columbia	39,122	41,539	897	16.9	16.1	1.1	17	1	22.5	0.97	24	4	30.9	3.99
Florida	38,112	38,141	445	12.7	12.0	0.5	362	24	18.3	1.22	499	48	17.5	1.55
Georgia	39,363	42,508	779	14.7	12.6	0.8	236	9	19.4	0.79	301	45	18.4	2.48
Hawaii	55,588	49,232	1,034	8.3	10.4	0.8	24	3	12.5	1.46	32	6	14.6	2.40
Idaho	36,141	38,310	869	13.3	12.7	0.9	37	2	16.6	0.85	36	7	13.1	2.25
Illinois	46,477	47,578	693	11.9	10.2	0.5	349	21	16.8	1.03	342	39	15.3	1.60
Indiana	38,459	41,921	822	10.7	7.9	0.6	141	8	13.5	0.79	105	20	9.6	1.71
Iowa	38,973	42,255	729	11.5	7.7	0.7	70	4	13.5	0.79	32	8	6.1	1.52
Kansas	42,728	41,097	1,072	11.5	10.1	0.8	64	3	13.7	0.67	58	11	12.3	2.12
Kentucky	35,391	37,184	806	19.0	12.4	0.9	159	7	22.9	0.97	108	19	15.5	2.47
Louisiana	31,999	33,194	774	23.6	17.5	1.1	270	14	30.5	1.64	188	28	21.3	2.79
Maine	39,225	38,733	751	10.8	10.3	0.8	29	3	13.2	1.22	22	4	11.2	2.03
Maryland	55,497	55,013	1,264	8.3	7.3	0.7	100	6	12.6	0.73	73	16	6.8	1.47
Massachusetts	51,769	49,018	1,176	8.9	10.2	0.7	108	11	11.6	1.16	110	20	11.3	1.96
Michigan	42,757	46,929	727	13.1	9.7	0.5	299	19	17.2	1.09	206	29	11.6	1.53
Minnesota	44,939	52,804	1,073	10.2	6.8	0.6	98	7	11.9	0.79	70	15	8.1	1.69
Mississippi	28,819	33,305	954	25.2	16.8	1.1	178	10	32.4	1.88	131	19	24.0	3.08
Missouri	39,036	43,884	859	13.3	10.2	0.8	161	6	17.3	0.67	108	21	10.7	1.92
Montana	33,385	32,929	660	16.1	14.4	1.0	31	1	19.4	0.79	22	5	13.7	2.60
Nebraska	39,251	42,518	838	11.1	9.7	0.8	42	3	13.9	0.85	39	7	12.5	2.20
Nevada	45,736	45,493	946	10.2	9.0	0.7	26	2	13.1	0.97	37	8	8.9	1.70
New Hampshire	58,279	50,866	997	6.4	6.2	0.7	14	2	7.1	1.22	16	4	7.1	1.61
New Jersey	55,321	52,137	807	7.6	7.7	0.5	145	15	11.5	1.16	124	21	8.9	1.47
New Mexico	35,761	34,599	1,022	20.6	18.8	1.2	77	4	24.3	1.34	85	13	24.1	3.32
New York	45,119	42,157	498	13.0	14.1	0.5	534	39	18.0	1.28	624	51	19.0	1.40
North Carolina	37,604	39,040	648	13.0	12.9	0.7	184	12	16.2	0.97	216	31	14.7	1.95
North Dakota	36,083	35,830	799	14.4	12.4	0.9	19	1	15.2	0.67	16	3	16.7	2.71
Ohio	42,865	42,631	578	12.5	10.8	0.6	338	22	16.9	1.09	294	36	15.0	1.70
Oklahoma	34,826	34,554	721	16.7	14.3	0.9	128	5	21.2	0.73	113	18	18.0	2.59
Oregon	41,820	42,701	720	12.4	11.8	0.9	86	4	16.8	0.79	87	15	13.8	2.29
Pennsylvania	41,426	42,320	623	11.1	9.2	0.5	290	20	14.7	1.03	257	32	12.7	1.50
Rhode Island	45,658	44,825	1,012	9.6	10.0	0.8	22	1	13.7	0.85	16	3	9.1	1.76
South Carolina	41,040	38,362	899	15.4	12.7	0.9	128	6	19.4	0.85	169	23	22.2	2.71
South Dakota	35,093	38,407	592	15.9	9.0	0.7	27	2	18.7	1.28	9	2	6.9	1.61
Tennessee	32,266	36,542	741	15.7	13.2	0.9	174	8	20.0	0.91	169	30	17.3	2.75
Texas	40,316	40,547	576	18.1	15.2	0.5	813	40	23.8	1.16	897	74	20.4	1.50
Utah	43,050	48,378	1,007	11.4	8.0	0.7	63	3	13.8	0.67	54	10	10.8	1.90
Vermont	44,415	41,888	791	9.9	9.8	0.8	12	1	12.3	1.16	9	2	9.9	2.08
Virginia	50,092	49,085	964	10.2	8.0	0.7	149	9	14.2	0.85	99	23	7.4	1.64
Washington	45,863	44,835	1,108	10.9	10.4	0.8	130	5	14.9	0.61	134	25	12.1	2.13
West Virginia	31,617	30,342	602	19.7	15.6	0.9	80	5	24.1	1.46	56	9	20.5	2.79
Wisconsin	43,862	46,734	962	10.7	8.6	0.7	120	7	13.1	0.79	111	19	12.1	1.98
Wyoming	42,076	40,007	838	11.9	10.3	0.8	14	1	13.7	0.79	7	2	8.9	1.98

¹ In 2001 dollars adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

² Related children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

³ Based on 1989 incomes collected in the 1990 Census. Data may differ from figures derived from the Current Population Survey.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census, *Minority Economic Profiles*, unpublished data; and *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Poverty in the United States," "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States," and "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits," various years, and "Money Income in the U.S.: 2001," P60-218. (This table was prepared October 2002.)

Table 22. Average grade that the public would give the public schools in their community and in the nation at large: 1974 to 2003

Year	All adults		No children in school		Public school parents		Private school parents	
	Nation	Local community	Nation	Local community	Nation	Local community	Nation	Local community
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974	—	2.63	—	2.57	—	2.80	—	2.15
1975	—	2.38	—	2.31	—	2.49	—	1.81
1976	—	2.38	—	2.34	—	2.48	—	2.22
1977	—	2.33	—	2.25	—	2.59	—	2.05
1978	—	2.21	—	2.11	—	2.47	—	1.69
1979	—	2.21	—	2.15	—	2.38	—	1.88
1980	—	2.26	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	1.94	2.20	—	2.12	—	2.36	—	1.88
1982	2.01	2.24	2.04	2.18	2.01	2.35	2.02	2.20
1983	1.91	2.12	1.92	2.10	1.92	2.31	1.82	1.89
1984	2.09	2.36	2.11	2.30	2.11	2.49	2.04	2.17
1985	2.14	2.39	2.16	2.36	2.20	2.44	1.93	2.00
1986	2.13	2.36	—	2.29	—	2.55	—	2.14
1987	2.18	2.44	2.20	2.38	2.22	2.61	2.03	2.01
1988	2.08	2.35	2.02	2.32	2.13	2.48	2.00	2.13
1989	2.01	2.35	1.99	2.27	2.06	2.56	1.93	2.12
1990	1.99	2.29	1.98	2.27	2.03	2.44	1.85	2.09
1991	2.00	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	1.93	2.30	1.92	—	1.94	2.73	1.85	—
1993	1.95	2.41	1.97	2.40	1.97	2.48	1.80	2.11
1994	1.95	2.26	1.95	2.16	1.90	2.55	1.86	1.90
1995	1.97	2.28	1.98	2.25	1.93	2.41	1.81	1.85
1996	1.93	2.30	1.91	2.22	2.00	2.56	1.80	1.86
1997	1.97	2.35	1.99	2.27	2.01	2.56	1.99	1.87
1998	1.93	2.41	1.92	2.36	1.96	2.51	1.81	2.20
1999	2.02	2.44	2.03	2.42	1.97	2.56	—	—
2000	1.98	2.47	1.94	2.44	2.05	2.59	—	—
2001	2.01	2.47	2.00	2.42	2.04	2.66	—	—
2002	2.08	2.44	2.08	2.40	2.06	2.61	—	—
2003	2.11	2.41	2.09	2.32	2.16	2.57	—	—

—Not available.

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappan "The Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," selected years 1974–2003. (This table was prepared August 2003.)

NOTE: Average based on a scale where A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, and F=0.

Table 23. Items most frequently cited by the general public as a major problem facing the local public schools: Selected years, 1970 to 2003

Problem	Percent																			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Lack of discipline	18	23	26	25	19	19	20	17	15	18	15	15	15	14	18	15	15	17	16	
Lack of financial support	17	14	10	9	13	13	18	22	21	13	11	13	15	12	9	18	15	23	25	
Fighting/violence/gangs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	18	9	14	12	15	11	11	10	9	4	
Use of drugs	11	9	14	18	34	38	22	22	16	11	7	16	14	10	8	9	9	13	9	
Standards/quality of education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	8	6	2	5	—	—	4	
Large schools/overcrowding	—	10	7	5	8	7	9	9	8	7	3	8	8	8	8	12	10	17	14	
Lack of respect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	
Lack of family structure/problems of home life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crime/vandalism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	2	5	5	—	—	—	
Getting good teachers	12	11	6	10	7	7	11	5	5	3	2	3	3	5	4	4	6	8	5	
Parents' lack of interest	3	2	6	3	6	4	7	5	4	3	2	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	
Poor curriculum/standards	6	5	11	11	8	8	10	9	9	3	2	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	—	3	5	5	3	6	5	3	4	3	2	5	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	
Integration/segregation/racial discrimination	17	15	10	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Management of funds/programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moral standards	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Low teacher pay	—	—	—	2	4	6	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	4	
Teachers' lack of interest	—	—	6	4	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drinking/alcoholism	—	—	2	3	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lack of proper facilities	11	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

—Not available.

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappan "The Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," selected years 1970–2003. (This table was prepared August 2003.)

NOTE: Respondents were permitted to select multiple or no major problems.

Table 24. Public opinion on selected education topics: 1997, 2000, 2001, and 2002

Question	Percent distribution											
	National totals				No children in school				Public school parents			
	1997	2000	2001	2002	1997	2000	2001	2002	1997	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In your opinion, is there too much emphasis on achievement testing in the public schools in this community, not enough emphasis on testing, or about the right amount?												
Percent responding	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Too much emphasis	20	30	31	31	20	28	29	30	19	34	36	32
Not enough emphasis	28	23	22	19	28	26	22	20	26	19	20	14
Just the right amount of emphasis	48	43	44	47	46	41	45	46	54	46	43	54
Don't know	4	4	3	3	6	5	4	4	1	1	1	#
A proposal has been made that would allow parents to send their school-age children to any public, private, or church-related school they choose. For those parents choosing non-public schools, the government would pay all or part of the tuition. Would you favor or oppose this proposal in your state?												
Percent responding	100	100	100	100	—	—	—	100	100	100	100	100
Favor	49	45	44	52	—	—	—	51	55	47	52	51
Oppose	48	52	54	46	—	—	—	47	43	51	47	46
Don't know	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	3

Rounds to zero.
—Not available.

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappa, *Phi Delta Kappan* "The Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," 2002. (This table was prepared August 2002.)

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 25. Percent of elementary and secondary school children whose parents were involved in school activities, by selected child, parent, and school characteristics: 1996 and 1999

Characteristics of children, parents, and schools	Percent of children in 1996 whose parents ¹ reported that they—				Distribution of children, by parental reports of number of times spent helping with homework per week, 1996 ²				Percent of children in 1999 whose parents ¹ reported that they—			
	At- tended a gen- eral school meeting	At- tended parent- teacher con- ference	At- tended a class event	Volun- teered at school	Less than once per week	1 or 2 times per week	3 or 4 times per week	5 or more times per week	Attended a general school meeting	Attended parent- teacher conference	Attended class event	Volunteered at school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	76.9	71.8	66.7	38.7	26.7	35.1	25.8	12.3	78.3 (0.4)	72.8 (0.4)	65.4 (0.5)	36.8 (0.4)
Sex of child												
Male	76.3	73.1	65.1	38.1	27.4	33.5	26.2	12.9	78.0 (0.6)	74.0 (0.6)	63.4 (0.6)	36.7 (0.6)
Female	77.5	70.4	68.4	39.4	25.9	36.9	25.4	11.8	78.6 (0.6)	71.5 (0.6)	67.4 (0.6)	37.0 (0.6)
Race/ethnicity of child												
White, non-Hispanic	79.0	72.6	71.6	44.1	28.2	37.0	24.8	10.1	80.5 (0.5)	73.6 (0.5)	71.6 (0.5)	42.7 (0.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	71.6	68.8	56.4	26.8	21.9	30.0	28.6	19.5	74.5 (1.1)	71.1 (1.2)	53.8 (1.3)	26.2 (1.1)
Hispanic	73.6	71.5	54.8	26.3	25.4	31.1	27.9	15.6	73.1 (1.0)	71.0 (1.0)	51.5 (1.1)	24.5 (0.9)
Other non-Hispanic	73.3	71.6	64.0	35.3	24.3	37.5	26.1	12.0	76.7 (1.8)	73.2 (1.9)	62.4 (2.0)	30.7 (1.8)
Highest education level of parents												
Less than high school	57.6	62.8	42.4	16.9	28.7	30.0	24.5	16.7	57.4 (1.7)	60.0 (1.7)	37.8 (1.6)	12.9 (1.1)
High school graduate	71.5	69.2	60.2	30.1	26.4	34.2	25.7	13.6	72.7 (0.8)	69.7 (0.9)	58.7 (0.9)	26.0 (0.8)
Some postsecondary	77.8	72.5	69.2	39.2	26.4	35.8	26.1	11.6	79.1 (0.7)	73.7 (0.7)	66.8 (0.8)	37.5 (0.8)
College graduate	87.4	77.4	76.3	52.2	25.4	38.8	25.3	10.5	87.3 (0.8)	80.3 (0.9)	75.6 (1.0)	49.7 (1.1)
Graduate/professional	88.5	76.3	81.9	56.7	27.9	35.1	26.8	10.2	88.8 (0.7)	75.9 (1.0)	78.9 (0.9)	54.3 (1.1)
Family income												
Less than \$5,000	66.8	69.3	50.4	24.3	23.7	28.3	27.7	20.4	67.0 (2.6)	66.7 (2.6)	47.4 (2.9)	17.6 (2.0)
\$5,001 to \$10,000	64.2	68.3	49.8	22.5	26.7	32.1	27.6	13.7	66.8 (2.0)	67.6 (2.0)	50.7 (2.1)	23.3 (1.8)
\$10,001 to 15,000	66.7	67.5	61.1	28.0	26.8	36.0	22.7	14.6	67.1 (1.8)	70.0 (1.7)	49.9 (1.9)	20.4 (1.5)
\$15,001 to 20,000	69.7	68.8	56.6	25.8	27.7	33.3	23.4	15.6	71.1 (1.7)	70.4 (1.7)	55.1 (1.9)	25.3 (1.7)
\$20,001 to 25,000	69.3	69.4	59.5	27.6	25.9	34.9	26.5	12.7	70.6 (1.6)	67.0 (1.7)	53.4 (1.7)	26.2 (1.5)
\$25,001 to 30,000	72.6	69.9	62.6	32.5	28.1	34.8	27.3	9.8	74.3 (1.5)	71.6 (1.5)	59.1 (1.7)	30.9 (1.6)
\$30,001 to 35,000	79.3	71.4	69.4	40.9	27.9	35.6	24.8	11.6	79.0 (1.4)	73.8 (1.5)	67.6 (1.6)	37.9 (1.7)
\$35,001 to 40,000	78.9	74.3	69.8	40.6	24.9	37.3	27.0	10.7	79.4 (1.3)	73.7 (1.4)	68.4 (1.5)	36.1 (1.6)
\$40,001 to 50,000	81.6	75.5	73.3	44.7	27.1	35.3	25.3	12.4	81.6 (1.0)	75.1 (1.1)	72.8 (1.2)	40.1 (1.3)
\$50,001 to 75,000	85.1	74.0	75.8	48.9	25.9	37.0	26.3	10.8	84.6 (0.8)	74.8 (0.9)	72.6 (0.9)	43.8 (1.0)
Over \$75,000	88.8	74.5	79.5	57.6	28.3	36.6	25.1	9.9	88.5 (0.7)	77.3 (0.8)	79.3 (0.8)	54.9 (1.0)
Child attending public schools	75.3	70.6	64.8	35.4	26.6	35.9	25.4	12.1	76.8 (0.4)	71.4 (0.5)	63.5 (0.5)	33.8 (0.5)
Elementary (kindergarten to grade 8)	80.1	79.8	67.7	39.3	15.5	35.1	33.1	16.2	81.7 (0.5)	80.8 (0.5)	66.7 (0.6)	38.0 (0.6)
Secondary (grades 9 to 12)	63.3	47.6	57.7	25.6	52.0	37.7	7.8	2.5	65.7 (0.9)	50.0 (0.9)	56.2 (0.9)	24.1 (0.8)
Child attending private schools	90.2	82.3	82.8	66.4	27.2	28.7	29.2	14.9	91.4 (0.8)	85.0 (0.9)	81.7 (1.0)	63.8 (1.3)
Elementary (kindergarten to grade 8)	92.2	87.8	86.1	70.8	14.5	28.5	37.0	19.9	93.0 (0.8)	90.2 (0.8)	84.1 (1.1)	68.8 (1.4)
Secondary (grades 9 to 12)	85.0	67.4	73.7	54.4	57.4	29.0	10.8	2.8	85.8 (2.1)	66.7 (2.8)	73.3 (2.5)	46.3 (3.0)

¹ The respondent was the parent most knowledgeable about the child's education. The responding parent reported on their own and their spouse's, or other household adults' activities.

² Includes children enrolled in grades 1 through 12.

NOTE: Except where noted, includes children enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12. Excludes home-schooled children. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, The Parent Survey of the National Household Educational Surveys Program. (PFI/CI: 1996) and (Parent: 1999), unpublished tabulations. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

Table 26. Percent of elementary and middle school children whose parents were involved in education-related activities, by selected child, parent, and school characteristics: 1996 and 1999

Characteristics of children, parents, and schools	Percent of children in 1996 whose parents reported that they did the following things with their children in the past month—				Percent of children in 1999 whose parents reported that they did the following things with their children in the past month—							Percent of children in 1999 whose parents reported that they involved their children in the following activities during the past week—		
	Visited a library	Went to a play, concert, or other live show	Visited an art gallery, museum, or historical site	Visited a zoo or aquarium	Visited a library	Went to a play, concert, or other live show	Visited an art gallery, museum, or historical site	Visited a zoo or aquarium	Talked about family history	Attended an event sponsored by a community, religious, or ethnic group	Told a story	Worked on arts or crafts	Worked on household chores	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total	49.4	32.3	20.8	15.0	48.6 (0.7)	32.1 (0.6)	22.2 (0.6)	14.1 (0.4)	54.9 (0.7)	52.8 (0.7)	69.4 (0.6)	67.9 (0.6)	93.7 (0.3)	
Sex of child														
Male	49.0	30.6	19.9	14.3	47.2 (0.9)	30.5 (0.9)	22.3 (0.8)	13.9 (0.6)	53.3 (0.9)	50.8 (0.9)	69.0 (0.9)	64.2 (0.9)	92.9 (0.5)	
Female	49.9	34.1	21.7	15.7	50.1 (1.0)	33.7 (0.9)	22.2 (0.8)	14.3 (0.6)	56.6 (1.0)	54.9 (1.0)	69.7 (0.9)	71.9 (0.9)	94.6 (0.5)	
Race/ethnicity of child														
White, non-Hispanic	52.1	32.1	20.5	12.3	48.9 (0.9)	33.9 (0.8)	22.3 (0.7)	12.0 (0.5)	52.7 (0.9)	54.6 (0.9)	70.9 (0.8)	72.4 (0.8)	96.1 (0.4)	
Black, non-Hispanic	45.3	38.0	21.6	21.6	47.8 (1.8)	31.2 (1.6)	20.9 (1.4)	15.8 (1.2)	60.1 (1.9)	52.9 (1.9)	64.9 (1.8)	58.6 (1.8)	93.9 (0.8)	
Hispanic	40.1	26.0	19.9	19.0	43.9 (1.5)	24.3 (1.2)	20.7 (1.2)	19.6 (1.1)	53.5 (1.5)	45.7 (1.5)	66.5 (1.4)	59.3 (1.5)	84.5 (1.1)	
Other non-Hispanic	53.5	32.3	24.2	17.4	61.4 (2.9)	34.8 (2.9)	29.8 (2.9)	18.1 (2.0)	70.4 (2.7)	51.6 (3.0)	73.8 (2.7)	69.0 (2.6)	91.8 (1.6)	
Highest education level of parents														
Less than high school	31.3	25.8	16.5	19.3	34.3 (2.3)	17.4 (1.7)	12.1 (1.5)	15.1 (1.6)	44.9 (2.5)	36.6 (2.3)	61.6 (2.4)	54.1 (2.5)	81.4 (1.8)	
High school graduate	41.1	28.0	15.1	14.1	40.3 (1.4)	25.9 (1.2)	16.0 (1.0)	12.9 (0.8)	47.6 (1.4)	42.6 (1.4)	66.5 (1.3)	64.3 (1.3)	92.8 (0.7)	
Some postsecondary	50.9	32.9	19.7	14.1	48.2 (1.2)	31.8 (1.1)	20.9 (0.9)	12.6 (0.7)	57.4 (1.2)	53.6 (1.2)	70.1 (1.1)	69.4 (1.1)	95.8 (0.5)	
College graduate	61.7	36.3	27.0	15.2	57.4 (1.5)	40.3 (1.5)	29.0 (1.4)	15.1 (1.0)	60.2 (1.5)	64.5 (1.4)	74.1 (1.3)	73.8 (1.3)	96.0 (0.6)	
Graduate/professional	65.7	41.8	33.1	15.4	62.4 (1.6)	42.4 (1.6)	34.2 (1.6)	17.5 (1.3)	62.8 (1.6)	65.3 (1.6)	72.0 (1.5)	72.7 (1.5)	95.4 (0.7)	
Family income														
Less than \$5,000	41.8	37.5	18.9	18.4	42.7 (4.3)	24.9 (3.1)	16.5 (2.7)	16.6 (2.6)	54.5 (4.1)	37.3 (3.9)	67.5 (4.1)	55.9 (4.2)	90.9 (2.0)	
\$5,001 to \$10,000	36.4	27.2	15.3	16.9	43.8 (2.9)	21.0 (2.3)	17.7 (2.1)	14.5 (1.9)	49.8 (2.9)	38.8 (2.8)	69.5 (2.7)	58.4 (2.9)	89.9 (1.7)	
\$10,001 to 15,000	37.7	29.4	18.5	16.2	44.8 (2.7)	24.5 (2.2)	18.2 (2.1)	15.3 (2.0)	54.7 (2.7)	45.5 (2.7)	66.7 (2.5)	61.2 (2.6)	91.9 (1.4)	
\$15,001 to 20,000	42.6	25.0	12.4	15.6	43.1 (2.7)	25.8 (2.3)	13.3 (1.6)	13.8 (1.7)	49.2 (2.7)	47.2 (2.7)	62.4 (2.6)	64.1 (2.5)	91.4 (1.4)	
\$20,001 to 25,000	43.7	31.3	20.7	15.2	38.6 (2.3)	26.1 (2.1)	18.6 (1.8)	14.6 (1.5)	53.0 (2.5)	47.4 (2.5)	67.6 (2.4)	63.4 (2.3)	89.8 (1.4)	
\$25,001 to 30,000	44.1	25.4	17.8	15.5	45.3 (2.4)	30.4 (2.3)	20.7 (2.0)	14.4 (1.6)	53.3 (2.4)	50.1 (2.4)	70.6 (2.2)	68.7 (2.2)	94.6 (0.9)	
\$30,001 to 35,000	51.0	29.9	20.7	14.5	49.3 (2.5)	31.1 (2.3)	21.6 (2.1)	11.9 (1.5)	54.7 (2.5)	53.8 (2.4)	69.3 (2.2)	66.2 (2.3)	93.1 (1.5)	
\$35,001 to 40,000	57.1	33.7	18.3	13.0	52.0 (2.4)	34.5 (2.2)	23.5 (2.0)	13.1 (1.4)	57.0 (2.4)	59.2 (2.3)	72.5 (2.1)	71.4 (2.1)	96.2 (0.8)	
\$40,001 to 50,000	55.7	32.5	19.8	12.0	52.1 (2.0)	32.5 (1.8)	22.5 (1.6)	13.1 (1.3)	55.8 (1.9)	58.4 (1.9)	68.9 (1.8)	72.2 (1.7)	95.6 (0.7)	
\$50,001 to 75,000	56.9	33.9	25.1	12.0	51.5 (1.5)	34.6 (1.5)	23.1 (1.3)	12.2 (0.9)	53.8 (1.5)	57.5 (1.5)	70.9 (1.4)	72.5 (1.4)	96.2 (0.6)	
Over \$75,000	60.5	42.1	31.2	17.7	55.5 (1.5)	44.4 (1.5)	31.7 (1.4)	15.8 (1.0)	60.8 (1.5)	62.0 (1.4)	71.4 (1.4)	74.4 (1.3)	95.4 (0.7)	
Child attending public schools	48.3	31.7	19.9	14.7	47.5 (0.7)	30.4 (0.7)	21.0 (0.6)	13.7 (0.5)	54.4 (0.7)	51.1 (0.7)	68.7 (0.7)	67.4 (0.7)	93.6 (0.4)	
Child attending private schools	58.2	37.2	27.8	16.9	56.6 (1.8)	44.2 (1.8)	31.2 (1.6)	17.0 (1.3)	58.5 (1.7)	64.9 (1.7)	73.9 (1.6)	71.6 (1.5)	94.6 (0.8)	

NOTE: The respondent was the parent most knowledgeable about the child's education. The responding parent reported on their own and their spouse's, or other household adults' activities. Includes children enrolled in kindergarten through grade 8. Excludes nursery school and home-schooled children. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, The Parent Survey of the National Household Education Surveys Program, (PFI/CI: 1996) and (Parent: 1999), unpublished tabulations. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

Table 27. Public's level of confidence in various institutions: 1996 and 1998

Institution	Percentage of respondents by levels of confidence, 1996					Percentage of respondents by levels of confidence, 1998				
	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	No opinion	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	No opinion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Private higher education	18	39	28	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Small businesses	15	41	33	8	4	25	31	34	9	1
Religious organizations	24	31	31	12	2	34	25	26	12	2
The military	17	37	31	12	3	33	31	25	8	2
Public higher education	15	36	34	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
Private elementary or secondary education	15	35	33	10	7	—	—	—	—	—
Youth development and recreation	15	35	33	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
Public elementary or secondary education	13	32	37	15	2	16	21	40	20	1
Health organizations	11	28	42	16	3	—	—	—	—	—
Federated charitable appeals, e.g., United Way	13	26	35	22	5	—	—	—	—	—
Human services organizations	9	28	43	15	5	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, culture, and humanities organizations	9	27	40	14	10	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation for adults	8	28	42	13	9	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental organizations	9	23	41	20	6	—	—	—	—	—
Private and community foundations	8	24	42	14	13	—	—	—	—	—
Local government	5	26	43	23	2	—	—	—	—	—
Public/society benefit, e.g., civil rights, social justice, community improvement organizations	8	23	43	21	6	—	—	—	—	—
Media, e.g., newspapers, TV, radio	6	23	40	30	2	—	—	—	—	—
Television news	—	—	—	—	—	15	19	40	24	1
Work-related organizations	6	22	47	17	8	—	—	—	—	—
State government	4	22	45	26	3	—	—	—	—	—
International/foreign, e.g., culture exchange, relief organizations	6	19	38	24	13	—	—	—	—	—
Organized labor	7	18	41	29	6	11	15	45	22	5
Major corporations	5	19	44	27	5	—	—	—	—	—
Federal government	5	18	44	31	2	—	—	—	—	—
Organizations that advocate a particular cause	4	16	43	30	8	—	—	—	—	—
Congress	3	12	42	39	4	10	18	48	20	2
Political organizations, e.g., Republican or Democratic parties	4	11	39	43	4	—	—	—	—	—

—Not available.

SOURCE: Independent Sector, The Gallup Organization, *Giving and Volunteering in the United States, 1996 and 1998*. (This table was prepared September 1998.)

NOTE: Institutions are listed in rank order as determined by the combined responses of "a great deal" and "quite a lot" of confidence for 1996. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 28. Households contributing to education and other charitable organizations and average annual donation, by type of charity: 1989, 1991, 1993, and 1995

Type of charity	1989			1991			1993			1995		
	Percent of total households ¹	Average annual contribution		Percent of total households ¹	Average annual contribution		Percent of total households ¹	Average annual contribution		Percent of total households ¹	Average annual contribution	
		Per contributing household	Per total household		Per contributing household	Per total household		Per contributing household	Per total household		Per contributing household	Per total household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	75.1	\$978	\$734	72.2	\$899	\$649	73.4	\$880	\$646	68.5	\$1,017	\$696
Religious	53.2	896	477	51.3	800	410	49.2	817	402	48.0	868	417
Health	32.4	143	46	32.9	154	51	25.7	139	36	27.3	214	58
Human services	23.0	263	60	27.5	260	71	26.7	208	56	25.1	271	68
Youth development	21.6	129	28	22.1	114	25	17.9	106	19	20.9	137	29
Education	19.1	291	56	21.1	225	47	17.5	424	74	20.3	318	65
Environment	13.4	88	12	16.3	99	16	11.6	89	10	11.5	106	12
Arts, culture, and humanities	9.6	193	19	9.4	194	18	8.1	139	11	9.4	216	20
Public and societal benefit	11.2	120	13	11.2	132	15	11.2	160	18	10.3	122	13
Private and community foundations	6.4	116	7	6.0	113	7	5.3	144	8	6.1	181	11
Recreation, adults	6.2	135	8	6.3	164	10	4.6	193	9	7.0	161	11
International, foreign	4.2	202	8	3.5	198	7	2.8	†	†	6.1	283	17
Other	3.0	195	6	2.8	233	7	4.7	81	4	2.1	160	3

† Reporting standards not met.

¹ Percents do not add to total because of respondents giving to more than one type of charity.

centage of total includes households which reported giving donations, but did not specify amount.

NOTE: Details for total households do not add to totals because details only include households which reported a donation amount for the particular type of charity. The per-

SOURCE: Independent Sector, The Gallup Organization, *Giving and Volunteering in the United States, 1989, 1991, 1993, and 1995*. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

Table 29. Total expenditures of educational institutions related to the gross domestic product, by level of institution: Selected years, 1929–30 to 2001–02

Year	Gross domestic product (in billions)	School year	Total expenditures for education (amounts in millions of current dollars)					
			All educational institutions		All elementary and secondary schools		All colleges and universities	
			Amount	As a percent of gross domestic product	Amount	As a percent of gross domestic product	Amount	As a percent of gross domestic product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1929	\$103.7	1929–30	—	—	—	—	\$632	0.6
1939	92.0	1939–40	—	—	—	—	758	0.8
1949	267.7	1949–50	\$8,911	3.3	\$6,249	2.3	2,662	1.0
1959	507.4	1959–60	23,860	4.7	16,713	3.3	7,147	1.4
1961	545.7	1961–62	28,503	5.2	19,673	3.6	8,830	1.6
1963	618.7	1963–64	34,440	5.6	22,825	3.7	11,615	1.9
1965	720.1	1965–66	43,682	6.1	28,048	3.9	15,634	2.2
1967	834.1	1967–68	55,652	6.7	35,077	4.2	20,575	2.5
1969	985.3	1969–70	68,459	6.9	43,183	4.4	25,276	2.6
1970	1,039.7	1970–71	75,741	7.3	48,200	4.6	27,541	2.6
1971	1,128.6	1971–72	80,672	7.1	50,950	4.5	29,722	2.6
1972	1,240.4	1972–73	86,875	7.0	54,952	4.4	31,923	2.6
1973	1,385.5	1973–74	95,396	6.9	60,370	4.4	35,026	2.5
1974	1,501.0	1974–75	108,664	7.2	68,846	4.6	39,818	2.7
1975	1,635.2	1975–76	118,706	7.3	75,101	4.6	43,605	2.7
1976	1,823.9	1976–77	126,417	6.9	79,194	4.3	47,223	2.6
1977	2,031.4	1977–78	137,042	6.7	86,544	4.3	50,498	2.5
1978	2,295.9	1978–79	148,308	6.5	93,012	4.1	55,296	2.4
1979	2,566.4	1979–80	165,627	6.5	103,162	4.0	62,465	2.4
1980	2,795.6	1980–81	182,849	6.5	112,325	4.0	70,524	2.5
1981	3,131.3	1981–82	197,801	6.3	120,486	3.8	77,315	2.5
1982	3,259.2	1982–83	212,081	6.5	128,725	3.9	83,356	2.6
1983	3,534.9	1983–84	228,597	6.5	139,000	3.9	89,597	2.5
1984	3,932.7	1984–85	247,657	6.3	149,400	3.8	98,257	2.5
1985	4,213.0	1985–86	269,485	6.4	161,800	3.8	107,685	2.6
1986	4,452.9	1986–87	291,974	6.6	175,200	3.9	116,774	2.6
1987	4,742.5	1987–88	313,375	6.6	187,999	4.0	125,376	2.6
1988	5,108.3	1988–89	346,883	6.8	209,377	4.1	137,506	2.7
1989	5,489.1	1989–90	381,525	7.0	230,970	4.2	150,555	2.7
1990	5,803.2	1990–91	412,652	7.1	248,930	4.3	163,722	2.8
1991	5,986.2	1991–92	432,987	7.2	261,255	4.4	171,732	2.9
1992	6,318.9	1992–93	456,070	7.2	274,335	4.3	181,735	2.9
1993	6,642.3	1993–94	477,237	7.2	287,507	4.3	189,730	2.9
1994	7,054.3	1994–95	503,925	7.1	302,400	4.3	201,525	2.9
1995	7,400.5	1995–96	529,596	7.2	318,246	4.3	211,350	2.9
1996	7,813.2	1996–97	562,771	7.2	339,151	4.3	223,620	2.9
1997	8,318.4	1997–98	594,849	7.2	361,415	4.3	233,434	2.8
1998	8,781.5	1998–99	634,232	7.2	384,038	4.4	250,194	2.8
1999	9,274.3	1999–2000	682,838	7.4	411,538	4.4	271,300	2.9
2000	9,824.6	¹ 2000–01	737,918	7.5	442,618	4.5	295,300	3.0
2001	10,082.2	² 2001–02	780,100	7.7	462,700	4.6	317,400	3.1

—Not available.

¹ Preliminary data for public elementary and secondary schools and estimates for colleges and universities.² Estimated.

NOTE: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools include current expenditures, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Data for private elementary and secondary schools are estimated. Total expenditures for colleges and universities include current-fund expenditures and additions to plant value. Excludes expenditures of postsecondary institutions that do not confer associate or higher degrees. Data for 1995–96 and later years are for 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions that were eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, 1919–20 through 1949–50; *Statistics of State School Systems* 1951–52 through 1969–70, Revenues and Expenditure for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71 through 1986–87; The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey,” 1987–88 through 2000–01; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*, 1965–66 through 1985–86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Finance” surveys, 1986–87 through 1999–2000, and Spring 2002; and Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data. (This table was prepared November 2003.)

**Table 30. Total expenditures of educational institutions, by level and control of institution:
Selected years, 1899–1900 to 2001–02**

[In millions of dollars]

School year	In current dollars							In constant 2001–02 dollars ¹			
	Total	Elementary and secondary schools			Colleges and universities			Total	Elementary and secondary schools		Colleges and universities
		Total	Public	Private ²	Total	Public	Private		Total	Public	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1899–1900	—	—	\$215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909–10	—	—	426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919–20	—	—	1,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$9,688	—
1929–30	—	—	2,317	—	\$632	\$292	\$341	—	—	24,118	\$6,582
1939–40	—	—	2,344	—	758	392	367	—	—	29,888	9,671
1949–50	\$8,911	\$6,249	5,838	\$411	2,662	1,430	1,233	\$67,048	\$47,015	43,923	20,033
1951–52	10,735	7,861	7,344	517	2,874	1,565	1,309	72,778	53,297	49,792	19,487
1953–54	13,147	9,733	9,092	641	3,414	1,912	1,502	87,116	64,496	60,248	22,620
1955–56	15,907	11,727	10,955	772	4,180	2,348	1,832	105,438	77,732	72,615	27,707
1957–58	20,055	14,525	13,569	956	5,530	3,237	2,293	125,137	90,632	84,667	34,505
1959–60	23,860	16,713	15,613	1,100	7,147	3,904	3,244	144,701	101,357	94,686	43,344
1961–62	28,503	19,673	18,373	1,300	8,830	4,919	3,911	168,973	116,629	108,922	52,345
1963–64	34,440	22,825	21,325	1,500	11,615	6,558	5,057	198,981	131,873	123,207	67,108
1965–66	43,682	28,048	26,248	1,800	15,634	9,047	6,588	243,945	156,636	146,584	87,310
1967–68	55,652	35,077	32,977	2,100	20,575	12,750	7,824	291,600	183,794	172,791	107,806
1969–70	68,459	43,183	40,683	2,500	25,276	16,234	9,041	322,935	203,705	191,912	119,230
1970–71	75,741	48,200	45,500	2,700	27,541	18,028	9,513	339,745	216,207	204,096	123,537
1971–72	80,672	50,950	48,050	2,900	29,722	19,538	10,184	349,336	220,630	208,072	128,706
1972–73	86,875	54,952	51,852	3,100	31,923	21,144	10,779	361,625	228,744	215,839	132,882
1973–74	95,396	60,370	56,970	3,400	35,026	23,542	11,484	364,586	230,724	217,730	133,862
1974–75	108,664	68,846	64,846	4,000	39,818	26,966	12,852	373,862	236,866	223,104	136,995
1975–76	118,706	75,101	70,601	4,500	43,605	29,736	13,869	381,413	241,306	226,847	140,107
1976–77	126,417	79,194	74,194	5,000	47,223	31,997	15,226	383,808	240,436	225,256	143,372
1977–78	137,042	86,544	80,844	5,700	50,498	34,031	16,467	389,887	246,220	230,004	143,667
1978–79	148,308	93,012	86,712	6,300	55,296	37,110	18,187	385,800	241,955	225,567	143,845
1979–80	165,627	103,162	95,962	7,200	62,465	41,434	21,031	380,165	236,788	220,262	143,377
1980–81	182,849	112,325	104,125	8,200	70,524	46,559	23,965	376,130	231,058	214,190	145,072
1981–82	197,801	120,486	111,186	9,300	77,315	50,813	26,502	374,533	228,138	210,529	146,394
1982–83	212,081	128,725	118,425	10,300	83,356	54,338	29,018	385,035	233,701	215,001	151,334
1983–84	228,597	139,000	127,500	11,500	89,597	58,124	31,473	400,207	243,348	223,215	156,859
1984–85	247,657	149,400	137,000	12,400	98,257	63,705	34,553	417,242	251,703	230,812	165,539
1985–86	269,485	161,800	148,600	13,200	107,685	70,069	37,616	441,292	264,954	243,338	176,338
1986–87	291,974	175,200	160,900	14,300	116,774	74,552	42,222	467,734	280,665	257,757	187,069
1987–88	313,375	187,999	172,699	15,300	125,376	79,859	45,516	482,044	289,186	265,651	192,858
1988–89	346,883	209,377	192,977	16,400	137,506	87,107	50,398	510,033	307,854	283,740	202,179
1989–90	381,525	230,970	212,770	18,200	150,555	96,387	54,169	535,417	324,134	298,593	211,283
1990–91	412,652	248,930	229,430	19,500	163,722	104,433	59,288	549,081	331,230	305,283	217,851
1991–92	432,987	261,255	241,055	20,200	171,732	108,667	63,065	558,251	336,837	310,793	221,415
1992–93	456,070	274,335	252,935	21,400	181,735	115,169	66,566	570,202	342,987	316,232	227,214
1993–94	477,237	287,507	265,307	22,200	189,730	119,573	70,157	581,600	350,379	323,324	231,221
1994–95	503,925	302,400	279,000	23,400	201,525	127,594	73,930	597,013	358,261	330,538	238,752
1995–96	529,596	318,246	293,646	24,600	211,350	132,752	78,597	610,808	367,048	338,676	243,760
1996–97	562,771	339,151	313,151	26,000	223,620	139,620	² 84,000	631,065	380,308	351,153	250,757
1997–98	594,849	361,415	334,315	27,100	233,434	147,034	² 86,400	655,348	398,173	368,317	257,175
1998–99	634,232	384,038	355,838	28,200	250,194	155,294	² 94,900	686,846	415,897	385,357	270,949
1999–2000	682,838	411,538	381,838	29,700	² 271,300	³ 168,300	² 103,000	718,736	433,173	401,912	² 285,563
2000–01	737,918	442,618	411,518	31,100	² 295,300	³ 186,900	² 108,400	750,983	450,455	418,804	² 300,528
2001–02 ²	780,100	462,700	430,600	32,100	317,400	198,600	118,800	780,100	462,700	430,600	317,400

—Not available.

¹ Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, adjusted to a school year basis.² Estimated.³ Data for additions to physical plant value are estimated.

NOTE: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools include current expenditures, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Data for private elementary and secondary schools are estimated. Total expenditures for colleges and universities include current-fund expenditures and additions to plant value. Excludes expenditures of post-secondary institutions that did not confer associate or higher degrees. College and university education data for 1995–96 and later years are for 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions that were eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid pro-

grams. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1899–1900 and 1909–10; Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1919–20 through 1949–50; Statistics of State School Systems 1951–52 through 1969–70; Revenues and Expenditure for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71 through 1986–87; The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1987–88 through 2000–01; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1965–66 through 1985–86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys, 1986–87 through 1999–2000, and Spring 2002; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared November 2003.)**

Table 31. Governmental expenditures, by level of government and function: Selected years, 1970-71 to 1999-2000

Expenditure, by function	State and local governments ²															
	All governments ¹						Federal government									
	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1970-71	1980-81	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	\$301,096	\$827,877	\$1,804,005	\$2,059,334	\$150,422	\$422,301	\$1,060,407	\$1,146,827	\$150,674	\$407,449	\$908,108	\$1,146,188	\$1,247,436	\$1,314,496	\$1,398,533	\$1,502,768
General expenditures	80,910	174,564	366,112	327,231	80,910	174,564	366,112	327,231	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Selected federal programs	8,683	20,466	43,102	49,482	8,683	20,466	43,102	49,482	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
National defense and international relations ..	3,334	5,523	13,514	13,316	3,334	5,523	13,514	13,316	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Postal service	64,042	158,012	334,333	410,827	4,629	12,408	46,025	55,794	60,174	147,649	313,744	383,557	425,346	456,934	490,100	528,767
Space research and technology																
Education and libraries																
Social services and income maintenance	20,446	74,643	167,681	250,356	2,220	22,395	119,135	177,874	18,226	54,121	130,402	193,110	199,973	204,640	215,190	233,350
Public welfare	14,835	47,378	102,817	132,463	3,630	11,277	28,207	36,392	11,205	36,101	81,110	105,946	110,332	114,024	119,361	127,342
Hospitals and health	2,031	5,075	27,356	31,350	1,086	16,575	23,949	27,198	945	2,333	3,407	4,152	4,252	4,422	4,414	4,534
Social insurance administration	23,722	46,578	84,048	99,064	4,062	7,724	23,250	29,871	19,819	39,231	75,410	88,938	96,165	101,826	110,163	118,974
Transportation																
Public safety	5,706	16,851	52,738	65,627	478	1,904	6,170	7,563	7,531	21,283	46,568	58,064	67,026	70,744	74,629	79,900
Police and fire protection	1,979	7,806	29,297	38,922	94	413	1,941	3,065	1,885	7,393	27,356	35,857	39,946	42,479	45,598	48,805
Correction																
Environment and housing	13,740	43,599	74,687	75,133	10,658	38,896	48,415	44,752	5,191	13,239	28,505	33,140	37,333	39,857	41,649	45,272
Natural resources, parks, recreation	4,467	13,894	33,346	36,721	1,913	6,808	30,199	40,351	2,554	7,086	16,648	21,509	23,230	24,697	25,234	26,590
Housing and community development	4,087	14,898	31,014	38,573	†	†	†	†	4,087	14,898	31,014	38,573	41,549	41,765	43,047	45,261
Sewerage and sanitation																
Governmental administration	3,612	10,944	27,204	34,824	1,341	3,714	10,209	12,444	2,271	7,230	16,995	22,380	24,400	25,914	27,593	29,300
Financial administration	3,567	11,514	36,977	44,610	540	1,973	5,511	6,972	4,432	12,771	31,466	37,638	42,243	44,813	49,106	52,360
General control ³	21,688	97,641	247,376	290,195	16,599	80,510	195,142	233,225	5,089	17,131	52,234	56,970	62,422	64,554	67,294	69,814
Interest on general debt	24,247	78,491	132,424	120,641	10,245	17,151	99,526	81,297	7,265	26,983	53,250	66,355	73,217	77,829	85,156	92,499
Other and unallocable																
General expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage distribution																
Selected federal programs	26.9	21.1	20.3	15.9	53.8	41.3	34.5	28.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
National defense and international relations ..	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	5.8	4.8	4.1	4.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Postal service	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Space research and technology	21.3	19.1	18.5	19.9	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.9	39.9	36.2	34.5	33.5	34.1	34.8	35.0	35.2
Education and libraries																
Social services and income maintenance	6.8	9.0	9.3	12.2	1.5	5.3	11.2	15.5	12.1	13.3	14.4	16.8	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.5
Public welfare	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.4	2.4	2.7	7.4	7.4	3.2	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5
Hospitals and health	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	3.9	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social insurance administration	7.9	5.6	4.7	4.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	13.2	9.6	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9
Transportation																
Public safety	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Police and fire protection	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Correction																
Environment and housing	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.6	7.1	9.2	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Natural resources, parks, recreation	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Housing and community development	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Sewerage and sanitation																
Governmental administration	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Financial administration	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
General control ³	7.2	11.8	13.7	14.1	11.0	19.1	18.4	20.3	3.4	4.2	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6
Interest on general debt	8.1	9.5	7.3	5.9	6.8	4.1	9.4	7.1	4.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2
Other and unallocable																

† Not applicable.
¹ Excludes duplicative intergovernmental transactions.
² General expenditures include monies paid by states to the federal government, which are excluded from direct general expenditures.
³ Includes judicial and legal expenditures and expenditures on general and public buildings and other governmental administration.
 NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, previously unpublished tabulations. (This table was prepared August 2003.)

Table 32. Direct general expenditures of state and local governments for all functions and for education, by level of education and state: 1999–2000
 [In millions]

State	Total direct general expenditures ¹	Education expenditures									
		Total	Elementary and secondary education		Colleges and universities		Other education ³				
			Current expenditure	Capital outlay ²	Total	Current expenditure		Capital outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
United States	\$1,502,768 (1,052)	\$521,612 (261)	\$365,181 (256)	\$320,031	\$45,150	\$134,352	\$119,095	\$15,257	\$22,080		
Alabama	22,062 (86)	7,768 (#)	4,961 (#)	4,272	689	2,374	2,098	276	434		
Alaska	7,600 (14)	1,761 (#)	1,335 (#)	1,169	166	375	350	25	51		
Arizona	23,262 (286)	7,871 (#)	5,114 (#)	4,346	768	2,469	2,133	336	288		
Arkansas	11,057 (25)	4,198 (#)	2,605 (#)	2,459	147	1,241	1,037	204	351		
California	195,767 (529)	63,559 (#)	43,136 (#)	37,340	5,796	18,010	16,278	1,732	2,413		
Colorado	22,527 (214)	7,904 (#)	5,183 (#)	4,400	783	2,514	2,202	311	207		
Connecticut	21,420 (58)	6,722 (28)	5,218 (28)	4,700	498	1,196	1,143	53	308		
Delaware	4,891 (10)	1,715 (#)	1,005 (#)	828	77	554	512	42	156		
District of Columbia	5,952 (#)	969 (#)	889 (#)	817	80	80	80	1			
Florida	75,290 (158)	22,826 (#)	16,808 (#)	14,016	2,793	5,067	4,393	675	950		
Georgia	38,078 (91)	14,768 (#)	10,595 (#)	9,074	1,521	3,363	2,816	547	809		
Hawaii	7,291 (1)	1,854 (#)	1,145 (#)	982	163	689	606	83	20		
Idaho	5,828 (21)	2,132 (#)	1,406 (#)	1,254	152	630	532	98	96		
Illinois	64,403 (374)	22,728 (#)	16,466 (#)	13,999	2,467	5,050	4,488	563	1,212		
Indiana	28,740 (106)	11,450 (45)	7,351 (45)	6,370	981	3,618	3,175	442	480		
Iowa	15,563 (51)	5,964 (#)	3,621 (#)	2,976	363	2,032	1,847	185	311		
Kansas	12,884 (44)	4,984 (#)	3,082 (#)	2,676	206	1,667	1,507	160	136		
Kentucky	15,020 (57)	6,374 (1)	3,946 (1)	3,433	515	2,033	1,789	244	393		
Louisiana	22,977 (194)	7,185 (#)	4,724 (#)	4,309	415	1,960	1,815	145	501		
Maine	6,955 (26)	2,228 (16)	1,671 (16)	1,537	133	463	432	30	94		
Maryland	27,446 (244)	10,055 (131)	6,719 (131)	5,928	791	2,892	2,622	270	444		
Massachusetts	37,770 (162)	11,445 (110)	8,710 (111)	7,865	846	2,104	1,917	187	631		
Michigan	54,750 (186)	22,484 (#)	15,095 (#)	13,289	1,805	6,850	6,007	843	539		
Minnesota	31,166 (171)	10,283 (#)	7,164 (#)	6,272	892	2,613	2,352	261	506		
Mississippi	13,932 (39)	4,818 (#)	2,940 (#)	2,519	421	1,562	1,380	182	316		
Missouri	24,818 (89)	9,224 (#)	6,475 (#)	5,718	757	2,282	1,995	287	467		
Montana	4,523 (8)	1,641 (#)	1,037 (#)	980	57	476	426	53	124		
Nebraska	8,406 (52)	3,267 (#)	2,068 (#)	1,826	242	1,082	968	113	117		
Nevada	9,755 (36)	3,020 (#)	2,309 (#)	1,980	426	657	626	31	55		
New Hampshire	5,664 (11)	2,059 (#)	1,528 (#)	1,398	130	464	424	41	67		
New Jersey	47,231 (118)	18,788 (90)	14,862 (89)	13,546	1,315	3,484	3,085	399	442		
New Mexico	10,099 (62)	3,696 (#)	2,133 (#)	1,878	256	1,409	1,097	312	154		
New York	140,020 (308)	40,630 (8)	33,238 (7)	29,983	3,255	6,095	5,401	694	1,297		
North Carolina	40,434 (129)	14,164 (54)	9,099 (54)	7,720	1,379	4,492	4,076	416	573		
North Dakota	3,674 (13)	1,255 (#)	742 (#)	661	81	461	418	43	51		
Ohio	57,649 (196)	20,612 (#)	14,495 (#)	13,116	1,378	5,077	4,309	767	1,041		
Oklahoma	13,767 (44)	5,836 (#)	3,812 (#)	3,525	286	1,782	1,596	186	242		
Oregon	20,161 (97)	6,448 (#)	4,242 (#)	3,834	390	2,036	1,787	151	186		
Pennsylvania	65,971 (217)	23,256 (#)	16,553 (#)	14,412	1,941	5,107	4,413	693	1,796		
Rhode Island	5,560 (26)	1,857 (16)	1,346 (16)	1,312	35	401	376	23	109		
South Carolina	20,260 (85)	7,126 (#)	4,830 (#)	4,110	720	1,944	1,725	219	352		
South Dakota	3,444 (12)	1,218 (#)	862 (#)	725	138	305	275	30	51		
Tennessee	25,272 (149)	8,369 (125)	5,699 (125)	4,989	710	2,379	2,016	364	291		
Texas	95,762 (287)	39,217 (#)	28,405 (25)	23,691	4,713	9,795	8,659	1,136	1,017		
Utah	11,013 (24)	4,233 (#)	2,414 (#)	2,144	270	1,631	1,476	155	188		
Vermont	3,446 (6)	1,330 (#)	882 (#)	844	38	371	334	38	78		
Virginia	34,727 (115)	13,132 (54)	9,114 (54)	8,241	873	3,502	3,152	350	516		
Washington	33,475 (154)	11,565 (#)	7,667 (#)	6,657	1,210	3,334	2,929	402	563		
West Virginia	8,711 (12)	3,171 (#)	2,148 (#)	2,018	130	837	760	187	176		
Wisconsin	30,782 (166)	11,427 (#)	7,793 (#)	6,828	965	3,328	2,975	350	407		
Wyoming	3,530 (19)	1,125 (#)	756 (#)	685	71	310	285	26	59		

Rounds to zero.
 —Not available.
¹Includes state and local government expenditures for education services, social services and income maintenance, transportation, public safety, environment and housing, governmental administration, interest on general debt, and other general expenditures. Includes intergovernmental expenditure to the federal government.
²Includes outlays for "other education."
³Includes assistance and subsidies to individuals and private elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, as well as miscellaneous education expenditures.
 NOTE: Current expenditure data in this table differ from figures appearing in other tables because of slightly varying definitions used in the Governmental Finances and Common Core of Data surveys. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

Table 33. Direct general expenditures per capita of state and local governments for all functions and for education, by level of education and state: 1999–2000

State	Total, all direct general expenditures per capita ¹	Education expenditures							
		Total		Elementary and secondary education		Colleges and universities		Other education ²	
		Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	\$5,340	\$1,854	34.7	\$1,298	24.3	\$477	8.9	\$78	1.5
Alabama	4,961	1,747	35.2	1,116	22.5	534	10.8	98	2.0
Alaska	12,121	2,808	23.2	2,129	17.6	598	4.9	82	0.7
Arizona	4,534	1,534	33.8	997	22.0	481	10.6	56	1.2
Arkansas	4,137	1,570	38.0	975	23.6	464	11.2	131	3.2
California	5,780	1,876	32.5	1,273	22.0	532	9.2	71	1.2
Colorado	5,238	1,838	35.1	1,205	23.0	584	11.2	48	0.9
Connecticut	6,289	1,974	31.4	1,532	24.4	351	5.6	91	1.4
Delaware	5,983	2,188	36.6	1,282	21.4	707	11.8	199	3.3
District of Columbia	9,007	1,695	18.8	1,554	17.3	141	1.6	—	—
Florida	4,711	1,428	30.3	1,052	22.3	317	6.7	59	1.3
Georgia	4,652	1,804	38.8	1,294	27.8	411	8.8	99	2.1
Hawaii	6,016	1,530	25.4	945	15.7	569	9.5	16	0.3
Idaho	4,504	1,648	36.6	1,086	24.1	487	10.8	75	1.7
Illinois	5,186	1,830	35.3	1,326	25.6	407	7.8	98	1.9
Indiana	4,727	1,883	39.8	1,209	25.6	595	12.6	79	1.7
Iowa	5,319	2,038	38.3	1,238	23.3	694	13.1	106	2.0
Kansas	4,793	1,817	37.9	1,146	23.9	620	12.9	51	1.1
Kentucky	4,706	1,577	33.5	977	20.8	503	10.7	97	2.1
Louisiana	4,985	1,608	32.3	1,057	21.2	439	8.8	112	2.3
Maine	5,455	1,747	32.0	1,310	24.0	363	6.7	74	1.4
Maryland	5,182	1,899	36.6	1,269	24.5	546	10.5	84	1.6
Massachusetts	5,949	1,803	30.3	1,372	23.1	331	5.6	99	1.7
Michigan	5,509	2,262	41.1	1,519	27.6	689	12.5	54	1.0
Minnesota	6,336	2,090	33.0	1,456	23.0	531	8.4	103	1.6
Mississippi	4,897	1,694	34.6	1,033	21.1	549	11.2	111	2.3
Missouri	4,436	1,649	37.2	1,157	26.1	408	9.2	84	1.9
Montana	5,014	1,819	36.3	1,150	22.9	531	10.6	138	2.8
Nebraska	4,913	1,909	38.9	1,209	24.6	632	12.9	68	1.4
Nevada	4,883	1,512	31.0	1,156	23.7	329	6.7	27	0.6
New Hampshire	4,582	1,666	36.4	1,236	27.0	376	8.2	54	1.2
New Jersey	5,613	2,233	39.8	1,766	31.5	414	7.4	52	0.9
New Mexico	5,552	2,032	36.6	1,173	21.1	774	14.0	85	1.5
New York	7,379	2,141	29.0	1,752	23.7	321	4.4	68	0.9
North Carolina	5,024	1,760	35.0	1,130	22.5	558	11.1	71	1.4
North Dakota	5,722	1,954	34.2	1,156	20.2	718	12.6	80	1.4
Ohio	5,078	1,816	35.8	1,277	25.1	447	8.8	92	1.8
Oklahoma	3,989	1,691	42.4	1,105	27.7	516	12.9	70	1.8
Oregon	5,893	1,885	32.0	1,235	20.9	596	10.1	54	0.9
Pennsylvania	5,364	1,894	35.3	1,332	24.8	416	7.8	146	2.7
Rhode Island	5,305	1,772	33.4	1,285	24.2	383	7.2	104	2.0
South Carolina	5,050	1,776	35.2	1,204	23.8	484	9.6	88	1.7
South Dakota	4,561	1,613	35.4	1,142	25.0	404	8.9	68	1.5
Tennessee	4,442	1,471	33.1	1,002	22.6	418	9.4	51	1.2
Texas	4,592	1,881	41.0	1,362	29.7	470	10.2	49	1.1
Utah	4,932	1,896	38.4	1,081	21.9	731	14.8	84	1.7
Vermont	5,659	2,185	38.6	1,448	25.6	610	10.8	128	2.3
Virginia	4,906	1,855	37.8	1,287	26.2	495	10.1	73	1.5
Washington	5,680	1,962	34.5	1,301	22.9	566	10.0	96	1.7
West Virginia	4,818	1,754	36.4	1,188	24.7	463	9.6	103	2.1
Wisconsin	5,735	2,130	37.1	1,453	25.3	602	10.5	76	1.3
Wyoming	6,740	2,277	33.8	1,530	22.7	628	9.3	119	1.8

—Not available.

¹Includes state and local government expenditures for education services, social services and income maintenance, transportation, public safety, environment and housing, governmental administration, interest on general debt, and other general expenditures. Includes intergovernmental expenditure to the federal government.

²Includes assistance and subsidies to individuals and private elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, as well as miscellaneous education expenditures.

NOTE: Per capita amounts are based on population figures as of April 1, 2000, and are computed on the basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data. (This table was prepared May 2003.)

Table 35. Gross domestic product deflator, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, and federal budget composite deflator: Selected years, 1919 to 2003

Calendar year			School year					Federal fiscal year	
Year	Gross domestic product chain weight deflator	Consumer Price Index ¹	Year	Consumer Price Index ²	Higher Education Price Index	Research and Development Index	Academic Library Operations Index	Year	Federal budget composite deflator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919	—	17.3	1919–20	19.1	—	—	—	1919	—
1929	12.6	17.1	1929–30	17.1	—	—	—	1929	—
1934	9.9	13.4	1934–35	13.6	—	—	—	1934	—
1939	10.2	13.9	1939–40	14.0	—	—	—	1939	—
1940	10.3	14.0	1940–41	14.2	—	—	—	1940	0.0870
1941	11.0	14.7	1941–42	15.6	—	—	—	1941	0.0928
1942	11.9	16.3	1942–43	16.9	—	—	—	1942	0.1028
1943	12.5	17.3	1943–44	17.4	—	—	—	1943	0.1122
1944	12.8	17.6	1944–45	17.8	—	—	—	1944	0.1061
1945	13.2	18.0	1945–46	18.2	—	—	—	1945	0.1041
1946	14.7	19.5	1946–47	21.2	—	—	—	1946	0.1071
1947	16.3	22.3	1947–48	23.3	—	—	—	1947	0.1162
1948	17.3	24.1	1948–49	24.1	—	—	—	1948	0.1273
1949	17.3	23.8	1949–50	23.7	—	—	—	1949	0.1246
1950	17.4	24.1	1950–51	25.1	—	—	—	1950	0.1287
1951	18.6	26.0	1951–52	26.3	—	—	—	1951	0.1279
1952	19.0	26.5	1952–53	26.7	—	—	—	1952	0.1280
1953	19.2	26.7	1953–54	26.9	—	—	—	1953	0.1368
1954	19.5	26.9	1954–55	26.8	—	—	—	1954	0.1409
1955	19.7	26.8	1955–56	26.9	—	—	—	1955	0.1455
1956	20.4	27.2	1956–57	27.7	—	—	—	1956	0.1526
1957	21.1	28.1	1957–58	28.6	—	—	—	1957	0.1601
1958	21.6	28.9	1958–59	29.0	—	—	—	1958	0.1687
1959	21.9	29.1	1959–60	29.4	—	—	—	1959	0.1746
1960	22.2	29.6	1960–61	29.8	25.6	26.7	—	1960	0.1750
1961	22.4	29.9	1961–62	30.1	26.5	27.5	—	1961	0.1795
1962	22.7	30.2	1962–63	30.4	27.6	28.5	—	1962	0.1803
1963	23.0	30.6	1963–64	30.8	28.6	29.5	—	1963	0.1873
1964	23.3	31.0	1964–65	31.2	29.8	30.7	—	1964	0.1900
1965	23.8	31.5	1965–66	31.9	31.3	32.0	—	1965	0.1928
1966	24.5	32.4	1966–67	32.9	32.9	33.8	—	1966	0.1974
1967	25.2	33.4	1967–68	34.0	34.9	35.7	—	1967	0.2026
1968	26.3	34.8	1968–69	35.7	37.1	38.0	—	1968	0.2103
1969	27.6	36.7	1969–70	37.8	39.5	40.3	—	1969	0.2230
1970	29.1	38.8	1970–71	39.7	42.1	42.7	—	1970	0.2363
1971	30.5	40.5	1971–72	41.2	44.3	45.0	—	1971	0.2519
1972	31.8	41.8	1972–73	42.8	46.7	47.1	—	1972	0.2690
1973	33.6	44.4	1973–74	46.6	49.9	50.1	—	1973	0.2833
1974	36.6	49.3	1974–75	51.8	54.3	54.8	—	1974	0.3070
1975	40.0	53.8	1975–76	55.5	57.8	59.0	57.3	1975	0.3384
1976	42.3	56.9	1976–77	58.7	61.5	62.7	61.6	1976	0.3640
1977	45.0	60.6	1977–78	62.6	65.7	66.8	65.8	1977	0.3934
1978	48.2	65.2	1978–79	68.5	70.5	71.7	71.4	1978	0.4195
1979	52.2	72.6	1979–80	77.6	77.5	78.3	78.5	1979	0.4552
1980	57.1	82.4	1980–81	86.6	85.8	86.6	86.1	1980	0.5029
1981	62.4	90.9	1981–82	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.0	1981	0.5562
1982	66.3	96.5	1982–83	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1982	0.5958
1983	68.9	99.6	1983–84	101.8	104.8	104.3	105.1	1983	0.6245
1984	71.4	103.9	1984–85	105.8	110.8	109.8	111.2	1984	0.6555
1985	73.7	107.6	1985–86	108.8	116.3	115.2	117.6	1985	0.6781
1986	75.3	109.6	1986–87	111.2	120.9	120.0	124.2	1986	0.6947
1987	77.6	113.6	1987–88	115.8	126.2	126.8	130.0	1987	0.7143
1988	80.2	118.3	1988–89	121.2	132.8	132.1	138.6	1988	0.7359
1989	83.3	124.0	1989–90	127.0	140.8	139.0	147.4	1989	0.7631
1990	86.5	130.7	1990–91	133.9	148.2	145.8	155.7	1990	0.7882
1991	89.7	136.2	1991–92	138.2	153.5	150.6	163.3	1991	0.8226
1992	91.9	140.3	1992–93	142.5	157.9	155.2	169.8	1992	0.8508
1993	94.1	144.5	1993–94	146.2	163.3	160.1	176.7	1993	0.8725
1994	96.0	148.2	1994–95	150.4	168.1	165.4	183.9	1994	0.8902
1995	98.1	152.4	1995–96	154.5	173.0	170.8	192.6	1995	0.9120
1996	100.0	156.9	1996–97	158.9	178.4	—	—	1996	0.9328
1997	102.0	160.5	1997–98	161.7	184.7	—	—	1997	0.9508
1998	103.2	163.0	1998–99	164.5	189.1	—	—	1998	0.9603
1999	104.7	166.6	1999–2000	169.3	196.9	—	—	1999	0.9748
2000	106.9	172.2	2000–01	175.1	—	—	—	2000	1.0000
2001	109.4	177.1	2001–02	178.2	—	—	—	2001	1.0234
2002	110.7	179.9	2002–03	182.1	—	—	—	2002	1.0408
2003	—	—	2003–04	—	—	—	—	2003	1.0624

—Not available.

¹ Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers through 1977; 1978 and later figures are for all urban consumers.² Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index; Research Associates of Washington, "Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, 1990 Update," and unpublished data; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2005*. (This table was prepared April 2004.)

